The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,290—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

SHIPPING

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st February, 1882.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday
s. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	....2nd March
				Friday.
„ MALWA	2959	600	G. W. Atkinson	10th Mar.
„ NORNTA	3504	700	A. R. Barlow	17th „
„ BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Urman	24th „
„ POONAH	3130	550	W. A. Seaton	31st „
„ OATHAY	2983	600	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
„ ROME	4023	1000	G. F. Cates	14th „
„ THIBET	2593	450	S. T. Cole	21st „
„ CROOAN	3139	550	J. R. Chapman	28th „
„ VENETIA	3726	450	J. B. Daniell	5th May.
„ CLYDE	4100	750	E. F. Edmond	12th „
„ CHINA	4232	700	G. Scrivener	19th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shalland	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	10th Mar.
GWALIOR	2743	450	A. W. Adamson	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued to	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 17th, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

NOTICE.

THE ... ROME, 5,000 tons, ... will leave Bombay ... April.
... F. D. PARKER,
... Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

... ARD PASSENGERS.
... ERS leaving on the fol-
... ll at Naples if the Egyptian
... n in the meantime.
... 31st March.
... 28th April.
... 26th May.
... F. D. PARKER,
... perintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

... TEAM NAVIGATION
... MPANY.
... Regular Mail-steamers,
... der contract with Italian Gov-
... t, leave
... A and BOMBAY
... nth and on the 1st
... f each month, calling at
... EDRINI and vice versâ.
... ATES FROM BOMBAY

	To Marseilles.	
... ing	I Class ...it 220	Including
... thout	II do. 160	wines.
... ood.	III do. 115	Without food.

... ors, free of charge.
... 10 years, half fare.
... assage will be forfeited
... ARDS to the extent
... ch passage
... ed.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain ... G. Manuello, 2,304 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Success House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 2nd, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE four above advertised steamers, viz:—

HUNGARIA,	appointed to sail on the	8th	March,
DAPHNE,	do.	do.	8th April,
VORWAERTS,	do.	do.	8th May,
HELIOS,	do.	do.	8th June,

will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, and the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) is 19½ days and to TRIESTE to ... days.

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Success House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, Feb. 27, 1882.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE CLAN MONROE (s. s.), 2,200 tons, will SAIL hence for Liverpool, on or about 7th March, 1882.

Passage Money.....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th February, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

... STEAMER TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL. ... TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

... Rs. 500.

... id new steel-built ... MERTON HALL, ... despatched as above, ... her place on the ... as been specially ... or the comfort ...

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE, BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. SHARP, sails WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 6 p. m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London, 30th April. The CANARA carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 18-2, at 6 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 28th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th March, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1882. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDALL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	18th Mar.
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2,700	400	1st April.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Messrs. KING KING and Co. BANKERS and ARMY AGENTS also book passengers for this line.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bill of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from upcountry by this line will also be undertaken.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

FORTNIGHTLY LINE,
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. SHARP, sails WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London, 30th April. The CANARA carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. BRITANNIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

...MEDY FOR
...D DYSPEPSIA.

...INE,
...EPSINE PAN-
...nd LACTIC
...CHARAT-
...n, has

...upon food,
...into chyle.
...re and
...Cash. Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.

...EACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, YCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS,
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNRIVALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	„ „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO,

A PLEASANT, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING BEVERAGE,

CONVEYING to the system the essential Elements of ANIMAL ORGANISATION—*Potash* and *Lime*, with the OXIDISING AGENTS—*Iron*, and the VITALISING CONSTITUENT—PHOSPHORUS; it is a DRINK *eminently suitable for India*, where the elements named, in addition to those which may be contained in the usual Diet, should constantly form part of the daily food.

Its Nutritive, Tonic and Stimulant Properties exercise a very beneficial action upon the ORGANIC FUNCTIONS, whereby the system is recruited, and mental and nervous affections dissipated; a feeling of buoyancy is experienced by BODY and MIND after its use, whilst UNANIMITY OF TEMPER, so essential to well-being in a HOT CLIMATE follows in its course.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 3.

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT BY
SIMONSEN'S GREAT STAR COMPANY.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Chanson Bacchique (Wolf)—Herr Colonna.
2. Romance—Kri Tu (Verdi)—Signor Luisetti.
3. Ballad—I'm alone (Benedict)—Miss Martina.
4. Violin Solo—Fantaisie: Masaniello (Hanmon)—Martin Simonsen.
5. Song—Let me dream again (Sullivan)—Miss Leonora.
6. Duet—Lucia de Lammermoor (Donizetti)—Miss Martina and Signor Luisetti.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.
PART II.

1. Hungarian Dances—Brahm.
2. L'Estasi Valse de Concert, with Violin Obligato (Arditi)—Miss Leonora and Martin Simonsen.
3. Song—The Scout (Campana)—Signor Luisetti.
4. Cavatina—from La Somnambula (Bellini)—Miss Martina.
5. Violin Solo—Remembrances of Germany: Oberlandler (Simonsen)—Martin Simonsen.
6. Duet—Sainted Mother—from Maritana (Wallace)—Misses Leonora and Martina Simonsen.

Doors open at 8-30, performance to commence at 9 p.m., Bombay time.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2ND, THIRD CONCERT WITH ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Prices of admission:—Front Seats Rs. 4, Second Seats Rs. 2.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where seats may be reserved.

WE have TO-DAY OPENED OFFICES at BULLA and VEERUMGAUM in connection with our Cotton business.

Mr. MUGGUNLAL JEYCHUND will sign our firm per procuration

WHITTLE & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS
BY
TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Bird O'Freedom.	Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper.
Broad Arrow.	Mail.
Engineer.	News of the World.
English Mechanic.	Overland Mail.
Fun.	Public Opinion.
Graphic.	Pictorial World.
Home and Colonial Mail.	Queen.
Home News.	Reynold's Weekly News.
Illustrated London News.	Sporting Life.
Illustrated Penny Paper.	St. James's Budget.
Illustrated Sport & Dram. News.	Spectator.
Land and Water.	Truth.
Life.	Vanity Fair.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East street.

SPARKLING
VIN-VIT Æ.

REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8; per case of two dozens, 5-8

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SPECIALITE"
LIME JUICE,
REQUIRES NO SUGAR,
IS COMBINABLE WITH CLARET, &c.,
EFFERVESCING WITH ÆRATED WATERS.

THIS NEW preparation is made from the pure juice of the Lime-fruit, and is superior to other preparations of its kind by reason of THREE very important FACTS, viz., it is without the usual objectionable MUSTY FLAVOUR; it is FREE from SULPHURIC ACID; it will keep any time SOUND and BRIGHT in all climates AFTER it is UNCORKED.

[illegible] Rs. 2-8

During the considerable period I devoted my attention to the prevention of Scurvy in the Mercantile Navy, I had numerous samples of Lime Juice brought under my notice, not one of which, I unhesitatingly affirm, could be considered either in appearance, flavour or purity to the bottle of Feltoe's "Specialite" Lime Juice I received a few days since.

Per dozen quart bottles, Rs. 18.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS.	PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here at 3 o'clock p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held to-day.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 27th February, 1882.

Length.	Width.	
7 ft. 6 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
9 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 20-0
10 ft. 6 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25-0
12 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25-0
13 ft. 6 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 16-0 to Rs. 30-0
18 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 40-0
21 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 37-8 to Rs. 50-0
24 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 45-0 to Rs. 50-0
27 ft. 0 in.	× 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 75-0 to Rs. 100-0

LINEN DAMASK NAPKINS.
27 in. square.
Rs. 9-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 12-8 per dozen.

UNION DAMASK NAPKINS.
27 in. square. Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

LINEN DAMASK CLOTH.
72 in. wide. Rs. 6-0 per yard.
Any length cut.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of OIL, COCOANUT, and SWEET, under Schedule No. 24A, for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at Bombay, Poona, Mhow, and Karachi on 1st March, 1882, at 1 P. M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Office.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1882.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of SAKARAM CRASTNAJI PATEL; and RAMCHANDER CRASTNAJI PATEL, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY in the month of March next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a first dividend of forty-nine and a half per cent.—Dated this 22nd day of February, 1882.

C. W. I. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 25th day of February, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of ARROWROOT, CANDLES, and MEDICAL COMFORTS under Schedule No 27 to the Commissariat Departments at Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Karachi, and Hydrabad for the year 1882-83.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS at the abovementioned Stations on 15th March next at 1 P. M.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at either of the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, February 21, 1882.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS SCARFS, &C.

GLOVES—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Gentlemen's White Kid ... per pair	2 4	to 3 8
Ladies' ditto ... „	3 0	„ 3 8
Ditto ditto two buttons ... „	3 4	„ 3 12
Ditto ditto four buttons ... „	3 8	„ 4 0
Ditto light fancy colours, two buttons ... „	3 0	„ 3 8
Ditto ditto four buttons ... „	3 8	„ 4 0
Ditto Lisle Thread, white and coloured ... „	1 2	„ 1 8
Gentlemen's Fancy Knitted Wool ... „	2 6	„ 2 12
Military, best white thin Doeskin ... „	5 8	„ 6 4
DRIVING GLOVES—		
Ladies' Norway Gauntlets, for Driving or Riding ... „	3 0	„ 3 6
Gentlemen's Gold Tan ditto ... „	2 8	„ 3 0
GLOVE STRETCHERS—		
Wood, strong, well made ... „	0 12	„ 0 14
Bone, ditto ... „	1 2	„ 1 8
Ivory, in morocco case ... „	13 0	„ 20 0
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, hemmed and ready for immediate use—		
Linen Cambric, plain tape, cord, or fancy borders, small sizes, per doz ... from	0 to	5 8
Fine Irish Cambric, ditto ditto ...	6 8	„ 9 0
Ditto ditto dit to large sizes ...	8 0	„ 12 0
Ditto ditto very superior ...	12 0	„ 18 0
BRACES—		
Best Web (Guyot's, neat fancy stripes, sliding attachments, strong, and comfortable wear ... per pair, from	1 8 to	3 0
Silk, superior, various colours and patterns ... „	3 0	„ 5 0
Scarlet Web, covered gut ends ... „	2 0	„ 3 0
Best "Cantab," in 1½ inch Cotton, vulcanised, striped buff webs, with doe lined holes ... 2	4	„ 2 8
Best "Argosy." These suspenders have no rubber in them, and do not strain the buttons, being self-adjusting by means of pulleys ... from	3 0	„ 4 0
CRICKETS AND BOATING BELTS—		
Superior elastic, neat patterns and fastenings ...	1 8	„ 1 12
BODY BELTS—		
Best Scarlet Flannel with Saps to tie on ... each	2 4	„ 2 8
Riding Belts, with wire springs ... „	6 0	„ 7 0
Ditto ditto Superior quality, elastic springs ... „	12 0	„ 14 0
RUGS—		
Austrian Rugs, light and warm, in a variety of colours ... from	10 0	„ 18 0
Grosvenor Rugs, very superior, soft and light, neat patterns ...	25 0	„ 28 0
Dust Wraps, in neat and pretty patterns ... „	2 8	„ 6 0
LEGGINGS—		
Best Tanned Canvas, brown leather bindings ... per pair	4 0	„ 6 0
UMBRELLAS—		
Ladies' Twilled Silk, Paragon frames, closing with a spring ... from	10 0	to 20 0
Gentlemen's ditto ditto natural wood handles ... „	12 8	„ 20 0
White Sunshades, green inside ... „	4 0	„ 4 8
WALKING-STICKS—		
Oak, Maple, Black Thorn ... from	0 6	to 0 14
Holly, Hazel, Furze, Palm, White Thorn, &c. ... „	0 10	„ 2 0
Orange, Olive, &c. ... „	1 8	„ 3 0
RIDING-CANES—		
Malacca Canes, plain, silver mounts ... „	1 8	„ 3 0
Ditto superior ... „	5 0	„ 9 8
Ditto ditto gilt mounts ... „	5 4	„ 7 8
SLIPPERS—		
Morocco leather, various colours, patent black leather bindings ... „	3 0	„ 3 8
SHOES—		
Canvas, white, or tan, superior make ... „	7 8	„ 8 8
Ditto ditto with leather toes and bindings ... „	7 8	„ 8 8
Ditto ditto with corrugated india-rubber soles, suitable for Boating or Lawn-tennis ... „	10 0	„ 12 8
Ditto ditto Ladies' ... „	9 0	„ 10 0

Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes and Combs, Tooth Brushes and every Toilet Requisite.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!
SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

HOAR AND CO.'S SHIKAR, THE CELEBRATED SPORTING HAT.

	Rs. a.
Cork and Felt, covered with Tan ... Leather Bound with wide Brim, a useful ...	...
Extra quality, made with double layers of Cork, will resist the Hottest Sun, a splendid protection ...	16 0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork and Felt, covered Best White Drill ...	14 8
Extra Stout, with double Cork Body ...	16 0
Best White Doe, Superior Finish ...	22 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above ...	12 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Light Drab Felt, Shikar shape ...	9 8
Drab Felt Helmets ...	12 8
Double Drab Felt Helmets, with patent easy fitting Inner Band ...	18 0
The same shape and make, with raised outside Felt Turban, a splendid protection ...	18 0
The best assorted of new Pugrees in India from ...	2 8

LADIES' HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
White Cork, very light ...	10 8
Drab Felt, light, good shape and perfect protection ...	14 0
Grey Felt, very light, ... protection, neat, and finished in the best Style ...	12 8

THE TERAI HAT.

Extra Fine Drab Felt, improved shape— Ladies' ... Gent's ...	18 0 / 18 0

THE TURBAN TERAI.

A new, soft, double Felt Hat, on the Terai principle, with raised outside Turban, giving increased ventilation and extra protection ... 20 0

PITH HELMETS,
THE BEST QUALITY SOLID MADE.

Boys' or Girls' ...	4 8
Ladies' Riding ...	6 8
Gent's Shooting ...	6 8

PROMPT CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue posted on application.

HOAR & CO., 3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

...ir numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

...given to the comfort and convenience of visitors. And the Saloon ...ly re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to ...tographs.

...w and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late ...

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE always on their scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry, to suit buyers. They draw off into Jars of Imperial measure, not less than one, not more than four gallons.

Plated Taps and Lock Taps can be supplied.

Quarter Casks of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry can also be supplied.

	Per Imperial. Cash. Rs. a.
Of COGNAC we have One Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8
Two Stars, superior	11 4
Three Stars, fine old	13 0
Four Stars, very superior old pale	15 0
	Cash. Rs. a.
Of SHERRY we have MANZANILLA, a clean dry Wine.	
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9
Per Quarter-cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0
	Cash. Rs. a.
Of WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12

Empty Jars for the above, 1 gall., Rs. 2; 2 galls., Rs. 3; 4 galls., Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit, Rs. 4 each.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

WE have the LARGEST and CHOICEST STOCK of MATERIALS for DRESSES of all sorts.

We always keep ready-made Dresses for Ladies proceeding up-country or for the home voyage.

Great attention is given to all orders both in point of style and execution.

Patterns, Estimates Fashion-Plates sent on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING,
TUESDAY, 28TH FEB., 1882.
AT 9 PRECISELY,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

Mr. F. Mercer, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Miss Elisa Gordon, Mrs. Norville.

To be followed at 9-45 by
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. B. O'Brien, etc., Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1,
(LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT)
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

NOTICE TO BOOK TICKET HOLDERS.

THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON will be given on
THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

BOMBAY RACES.

SETTLING DAY for LOSERS: SATURDAY, 4th, at 5 p. m., at the Secretary's office, Racecourse, Byculla.

A BARGAIN.—ROYAL ENGINEER'S UNIFORM, Tunic complete, shell jacket and waistcoat quite new. Apply to
Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS, INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, the spacious suite of Rooms on the first floor of the new (Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust) Building in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, furnished, from 10th March for six months, "Kate Villa" at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esquire. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, lately in the occupation of E. Meiffre, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for LENGTHENING an IRON SHED at Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

Particulars as to nature of work, form of tender, &c., will be obtainable at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.

Tenders addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, will be received at his Office until 1 p. m. (gun-fire) on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 27th Feb. 1882.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company ... at 3 p. m. on

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the audited Balance sheets and Profit and Loss accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 14th March, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, for the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 25th February, 1882.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Strachey's Finance and Public Works of India	11 4
Thomas's Rod in India, New Edn. Greatly Enlarged	15 12
Castaway; by E. Yates	1 4
Egypt: Political, Financial, and Strategical; by G. W. Vyse	5 12
Fifty Years of Science; by Sir J. Lubbock ...	1 8
James Mill, a Biography. By A. Bain ...	3 4
John Stewart Mill, a Criticism; by A. Bain ...	1 8
Noah's Ark, an Essay in ... Historv; by P. Robinson	5 0
No Surrender, a novel; by Christiana Tyrrell	3 12
My Mother and I; a Girl's Love Story; by the author of John Halifax Gentleman ...	3 12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook, New Edn. 1882	3 4
England on the Defens

…T T A.

…VALS.

…wart …London, Jan. 19.
…Coles…Bombay, Jan. 1.
…Hughes …Liverpool, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

…mers Himalaya, Edwin and a steamer (distinguishable). Barque Aberlemno.

…AILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

…n Lamout (s)—25 cases portwine, Hormusjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Twilight (s)—31 cases oldtom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—20 cases champagne, E. Spinner and Co; 25 cases champagne, Manockjee Bhicajee; 100 barrels roll sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—175 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LEGHORN.

Sumatra (s)—3 blocks and 1,236 slabs marbles, F. Muraglia & Co; 200 marble tiles 33 marble slabs, and 30 marble stone, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

A. J. Mashall (s)—2,576 boxes kerosine oil, Abdoolrehman Sallaymahamed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Magnificent (s)—270 cwts myrabolams, Luckmodass Naron dass; 190 bales wool, Gocouldass Toolseedass; 83 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 1,437 cwts myrabolams and 100 cwts nuxvonica, Gocouldass Jaithanee.

Parthia—400 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Uppingham (s)—3 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzier and Co.

Timor (s)—225 cwts myrabolams, Dhackersee Boodhardass; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton Sewjee Dhrumsee; 51 bales cotton, Dhunjee Gangjee; 500 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj and Co; 80 bales cotton, Lalljee Naronjee; 51 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee and Co; 11 bales hides, Curimbhoy Hajeebhoy; 50 bales wool, Hunsraj Morarjee; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

Jeranee (s)—308 cwts myrabolams, Nensee Peraj; 375 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraj; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 217½ cwts myrabolams, Cooverjee Nurree.

Wistow Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

Chancellor (s)—837½ cwt. myrabolams, Corra Cullian; 800 cwts wheat, Sewjee Dhurumsee; 37 bales cotton, Vussonjee Gocouldass; 100 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass & Co; 146 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoolluck and Co; 70 bales cotton, Jewar Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stouart & Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 76 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass.

Clan Fraser (s)—800 cwts wheat, Thakersey Dharsey; 400 cwts wheat, Khimjee Ghella; 400 bales wheat, Vurdhmandas Govindjee; 800 cwts wheat, Lulloobhoy Pitamber; 85 bales twist waste, Tulfanbhoy Damaney; 121 bales twist waste, Sumeodin Moola Tyeb; 61 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 98 bales cotton, Taluckchund and Shapoorjee; 94 bales cotton, G. R. Mahamed; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby, and Co; 60 bales cotton Manuckchund Capoorchund; 51 bales cotton, Purshotum Ragowjee; 600 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 175 bales cotton, John Marshall; 1 bale cotton, Tricomjee Jewraj; 76 bales cotton, Govindjee Doongersee and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Vurdhmon Govindjee; 464 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rhone (s)—17 bales hides, Natha Essa; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 54 cwts peacock feathers and 42 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 24 bales hides, Hussonbhoy Lutiffbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 750 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 114 cwts castor seed and 277½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaivut; 5 bales hides, Shariff Sala Mahomed and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—5,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 87 bales cotton and 750 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers; 971 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co; 249 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchmornish (s)—500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Biascheck and Co; 130 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Czar (s)—300 bales cotton and 5,500½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 753½ cwts ginggellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—1,800 cwts groundnuts, E, Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Harvest (s)—4,474½ cwts wheat and 65 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Humbert (s)—200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockart and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli brothers; 100 bales, cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR VENICE.

Humbert (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockart and Co; 446½ cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 208 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—26½ bysabole, Cassum Bhimjee; 1 package cow bazor and 36 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 6 chests opium, Guneshall Sobhagmull; 3 chests opium, Goculdoy Mungalchund; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 14 chests opium, Khaitsedas Hurmookroy; 9 chests opium, Hurdyal Kedarmull; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva (s)—36 chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund; 80 chests opium, Jainaron Luchminaron; 6 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 22½ chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 28½ chests opium, Ramnaran Sewshunker; 16 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 8 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, Roogonathdass Jugonathdass.

FEBRUARY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parthia—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Chandos—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Magnificent,—100 bales cotton, Shewjee Dhrumsee; 75 cwts myrabolams, Vishram Vussonjee; 750 cwts myrabolams, Khetseedass Hurmookroy; 3 chests opium, Tulsee Bhimjee; 100 bales hides, Hurmookroy Hajeebhoy; 100 bales hemp, Jamnadass Hemraj; 118 bales cotton, Dharamsee Ramdass; 90 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 102 bales cotton, Munsookhoy Moolji; 16 bales wool, Hunsraj Moorarjee; 35 bales cotton, Pragjee Dayalji.

Jeranee (s)—337½ cwts linseed, 450 cwts poppy seed, 187½ cwts gingelly seed and 600 cwts wheat, Varsee Dewsee; 800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee; 38 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 750 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Vishram Vussonjee.

Wistow Hall (s)—549½ cwts myrabolams, Gocouldass Jaithanee; 57½ cwts coir yarn, James, Scott and Co.

Chancellor (s)—715 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 630 cwts myrabolams, Dewcurn Luckmedass; 800 cwts wheat, Kurrondass Madhowjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Guneshdass Narundass; 1,600 cwts wheat, Sewjee Dhrumsee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 107 bales cotton, Wagjee Dewjee; 100 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianjee; 83 bales cotton, Panachund Jewarchund; 100 bales cotton, Nugindass Manuckchund; 49 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vishram; 2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 990 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 61 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass; 100 bales cotton, Mugan…; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 tons bones, A. Blackstock.

Clan Graham (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Secrchund Jeysee Khaker; 1,000 cwts wheat, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 94 bales wool, Nadirji Dhanjee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Morton Jaffer; 249 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Ruggo Nonsee; 600 cwts wheat, Lodick Dhurmsee and Co; 75 bales cotton, John Marshall; 91 bales cotton, Govindjee Hunsraj; 1,000 cwts wheat, Thakersee Dharsee; 1,200 cwts wheat, Vishram Vussonjee.

Britannia (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 tons bones, A. Blackstock.

Antwerpia—300 cwts orange Peerbhoy Dadjee; 1,710 cwts wheat, Lodick Dhurmsee; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Premjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ludha Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 61 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass; 150 bales cotton, Dhackersee Bhanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 61 bales cotton, Manockjee Bhicajee; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s)—70 cwts horns, Ismail Purdnia; 172 cwts oilnamun, H. M. Mahomed; 110 cwts oilnamun, Mahomed Goorjee; 30½ cwts fishmaw, 144 cwts fishmaws, Bhidjee Sajun; 9 bales hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 30 bales skins, P. W. Syed Shirazoodin; 40 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 28 bales hides and skins, Vana Ana Sayed M. S. and Co; 29 bales hides and skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co; 7 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee; 22 bales carpets, Pragjee Hasjee; 110 cwts oilbanum, Ally Mahomed Hasaum; 12 bales skins, Chimjee Meegjee and Co; 12 bales skins, Shurif Jaffer and Co; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Allana; 19 bales skins, H. Ainakhia Nothoo.

Rhone (s)—50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imbrose (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia (s)—761 cwts. coir fibre and 1004 cwts. mustard Seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia (s)—3,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Ossian (s)—5,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

John David (s)—1,200 cwts. wheat, Jainaran Sitaram; 1,000 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co., 5,000 cwts. wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

Inchmornish (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Humbert (s)—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Malwa (s)—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Teutonia (s)—11 pots rose oil, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR VENICE.

Humbert (s)—308 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.; 100 bales cotton Glade and Co.; 108 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Malwa (s)—338 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra(s)—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 84 cwts mowraflowers, L. Singer and Co; 175 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 47 bales cotton E. Spinner, and Co.

Czar (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 233 cwts gingelly seed, R. Lupi and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 115 cwts ginelly seed, R. Lupi and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—2½ cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and C; 1,200 cwts gingelly seed and 10 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 42 bales silk waste and 5 cwts sandalwood, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 28 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Czar (s)—500 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s)—136 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luckmedas.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaert (s)—100 bales twist, Bhugwandass Narondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts (s)— 100 bales twist, Bhugwdass Naroudass 200 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 70 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram: 100 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 25 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhocandass; 70 bales twist, H. Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 100 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

616-79—Jefferson B. and D.—Asherbai and another vs Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others—Macfarlane and E. and Payne and G.—Part heard

499-80—Shapoorjee and T.—Chuturbhoo, Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

563-80—Smith and F.—L. A. Wallace and others vs Ahmed bin Esse Khulifa—Macfarlane and E.

208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.

48-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Amirudin Abdool Lutiff vs Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.

471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramjee Ballajee vs H. Purshotum Kullianjee H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

44-81—Hearn C. and L.—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dayal Rutonsey.

213-81—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Kavasjee Eduljee and another.

333-81—Pirajee and D.—Futtehally Shaik Ahmed vs Ismail Ebrahim and another.

303-81—In person—Purshotum Jootha and another vs Hunsraj Chutturbhooj—Khunderao M.

449-81—In person—Jafferjee Abdoolally vs Bora Kikabhoy Shaik Hoosein and others.

477-81—R. M. Sayani—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs Abu Bucker Ebrahim—Macfarlane and E.

525-81—In person—Jafferjee Abdoolally vs Abdoolhoosein Dawoodbhoy and another.

527-81—Hore, C. and B—Jethanund Devundas and another vs Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee—In person.

12-82—Muljee and B—Govindas Balakidas and another vs Wamanrao Govindrao and others.

47-82—J. C. Cama—Sullemanjee Ebrahimjee and another vs Noormahomed Hajee Bawa and another—Khunderao M.

49-82—Pestonjee K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs J. Gordon and another.

51-82—Ardesir and H—Jootha Jairam vs Ramdas Purshotumdas.

53-82—Hore C. and B—Bhanjee Jootha and others vs. L. Singer.

Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Veljee and others—J. B. and D., P. and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others, vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, February 26.

Hunter, Surg., on leave, from Bellary.
McCartie, Surg., on leave, from Dera Gazi Khan.
Law, Lieut.-Col., Political Dept., on leave, from Ulwar.
Story, Col., 1st Goorkhas, on leave, from Dharumsala.
Conolly, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawar.

February 27.

Hildebrand, Captain, R. E., on leave, from Simla.

DEPARTURES, February 26.

Humprey, Captain, 10th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Surat.

February 27.

Murray, Major, P. W. D., to join, to Abu.
Van Heythusen, Col., Staff, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 28.

There will be a parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next the 1st March, 1882, at the Oval at 7,30 a. m. (Madras time) all members are requested to attend.

Members are informed that the annual inspection if the Corps will take place on Saturday the 18th March next, every member should make it a point of honour to be present at this and the parade for His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Members who are unavoidably absent through sickness or business engagements should furnish a medical certificate or apply for leave.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT.
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George's Gazette, Feb. 27.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Hebbert, Acting Head Asst. Collr., Tinnevelly, special leave for six months on urgent private affairs.

Mr. R. W. Frazer. Asst. to the Collr. and Magte., of the Nilgiri Dist., privilege leave on sick certificate for one month and eleven days.

Mr. R. Turner to act as Co-Collr. and Jt. Magte. of Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. T. von D. Hardinge on leave, or until further orders—to join at once.

Mr. F. A. Nicholson to act as Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magte., Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. N. A. Roupell, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. H. Walsh to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte., Coimbatare, during the employment of Mr. F. A. Nicholson, on other duty, or until further orders :—

Mr. H. G. Jospeh, to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Magte Tinnevelly Dist., during the absence of Mr. F. H. Hebbert, on leave or until further orders.

Mr. R. W. Frazer to be Asst to the Collr, and Magte. of the Nilgiri Dist.

Surg. J. Maitland, M.B., M.C., to be (provisionally) 2nd Surg. of the Genl. Hospital and Prof. of Pharmacy and Materia Medica in the Medical College. Dr. Maitland's appointment as Prof. will take effect from the 2st April next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. R. H. Cuuliffe, Supdt. of Police, Chingleput Dist., to act as Dy. Inspr-Genl. of Police, Southern Range, during the absence of Col. A. M. Davies, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. F. T. Baghawa, Asst. Supdt., of Police, Malabar Dist., to act as Supdt. of Police, Chingleput Dist., during the employment of Col. R. H. Cunliffe, on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. G. E. Anstey, as an Asst. Supdt. of Police, Malabar Dist, during the employment of Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, on other duty, or until further orders.

Major W. H. Hoskins, Offg. Supdt., of Police, Godavari Dist, to act as Supdt. of Police, 1st Grade, vice Major C. A. Porteous, during the employment of Col. R. H. Cunliffe, on other duty, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev J. Smithwhite, Chaplain of North Black Town, furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, from or after 2nd March, with the regulated subsidiary leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Gass, Dy. Convr of Forests, in charge of Madura Div, two months' privilege leave, from or after the 15th instant.

Mr. J. Warner, Inspr. of Police, Trichinopoly Town, to be 4th Grade Inspr. in the Salt Dept.

Mr. C. V. Dalrymple Hay, to be 4th-Grade Inspr. in the Salt Dept.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES, FIELD-GLASSES, ANEROIDS, &c.
Pamphlets free on application.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements with CHRISTOPHER OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, Moorfield's Hospital, London, and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, to attend daily for consultation at their establishment between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
6 Bruce's Row, Bombay.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HALLIDAY AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS OPTICIANS
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BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
LOCULENT and METRICAL
TABLES, which are used in all QUEEN'S PUBLIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by the
DOCTORS.
Persons who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HIGGINS—READ—February 25th, at Khamgaum, West Berar by the Rev. H. Haden, Andrew Frank Higgins, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. to Emma Jane only daughter of the late S. W. Read, Bombay.

DEATH.

SANJANA—February 27th, at Hormusjee Wadia's Chawl, Chandanwady, Dhunbaljee, the youngest daughter of Dustoor Peshutanjee Byramjee Sanjana. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at. 3 o'clock this afternoon.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"C. J. J."—Your letter is libellous in every line. If you are about to prosecute the party criminally, it is quite unnecessary to publish an *ex parte* statement which would certainly be actionable.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

WE understand that the civil engineers are considering how they can make a joint representation of their grievances to the Governor-General. Like other servants of the Government of India, the engineers are precluded from memorialising jointly. They can only memorialise singly. The last suggestion made by some members of one of their committees in Upper India, is that a deputation from them should interview His Excellency at some such place as Allahabad or Amballa, on his way to the hills. But this would be joint representation, and it is difficult to see how it can be carried out under the rules. In any case the civil engineers are determined to make their voices heard somehow. Constituting as they do three-fourths of the entire engineering establishment of the Department of Public Works, they ayer they have a right to be represented on the Viceregal Council and in the Council of the Secretary of State. Possibly, however, they would care little for this concession if their substantial grievances as to pay, furlough, furlough allowances, and pensions were redressed; which grievances, it is alleged—in a pamphlet which is being distributed among the members of the Department all over India—were admitted by both the Indian and Home Governments eleven or twelve years ago. We have gone into the matter pretty carefully, and on referring to a Government of India notification on the subject, dated 6th October, 1869, we find the following paragraph:—"The Government of India unreservedly declares its complete confidence in the body of civil engineers in its service. It has long been, and continues to be, the desire of the Government of India to recognise their merits and just claims as fully as those of any other class of its officers; and its appreciation of them is sufficiently proved by the large addition to the number of civil engineers employed under Government during the last few years. Further, so far from there being at the present time any disposition to depreciate the value of the services of the civil engineers, the Government of India has lately had before it proposals—which it is hoped will take early effect—for improving their position generally, and placing them, in respect to their emoluments, on precisely the same footing as all other officers employed on the same duties." There was also further correspondence on the subject between Lord Mayo and the Duke of Argyll at the end of the same and the beginning of the following year; and in the whole of it the principle is clearly enough laid down that civil engineers and military engineers should receive the same reward for the same kind and amount of work. Whatever may have been the incidental difficulties in the way of its past realisation, there can be no two opinions as to the justice of the principle. The State wants a certain amount of a certain kind of work to be accomplished, and the practical question is—Who can do it best? A should not be preferred to B, or get higher pay than B, or be more indulgently treated in other ways than B, merely because A was a Major in the Army. You might as well prefer him on the ground of his having translated a book of Chinese Metaphysics. In spite, however, of the enunciation of such enlightened principles in 1869-70, the rules of the Public Works Department in respect of pay, pensions, and furlough are a mass of inconsistency, confusion, and anomaly. There are nine different species of officers in the staff. There are three sets of pay regulations. There are four or five kinds of furlough rules. And there are at least eight variations in the regulations for furlough. Of the nine species in the *genus* Indian engineer, four are military: three civil, namely Stanley's men, Chesney's "chickens," and engineers appointed direct by the State Secretary; while two are composed of nominees by the Indian Government direct, and members of the Indian engineering colleges. Now though the nine species perform the same kind of work throughout the whole course of their official lives, and perform it, on the whole, equally well, there are vast differences in their rates of pay, and in their privileges. A civilian Chief Engineer of the third class gets Rs. 1,800 a month—the figures are from the Bengal Presidency list as it stood on 31st December, 1881—while the Royal Engineer of the same grade gets Rs. 2,104. Superintending Engineers, of the third grade get Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,313 respectively. And so on through all the thirteen grades of the Department, excluding, however, the lowest, to which Royal Engineers are not appointed. It seems difficult to account for such degrees of pay and privilege on the ground of what the schoolmen would call the *differentiæ* of the species. The engineers might just as well have been classified according as they were snub-nosed, Romannosed, or Greek-nosed; or wore "Blucher" boots or only shoes.

The inequalities are more apparent as regards some of the furlough rules. But as regards others the civil engineers have comparatively little to complain about. Thus, for example, the Stanley engineers, the Cooper's Hill men, and those appointed direct by the State Secretary are, as regards amount of furlough, under the same rules as the covenanted members of the Civil Service, and, in fact, the same privilege is conceded to all Government of India nominees, and all men trained at the Indian colleges, who were appointed before 1872. But engineers of these two latter classes, who were appointed after that date, are under "the old uncovenanted service furlough rules, which are applicable to the staff of native clerks and subordinates." But as these men perform the same duties as they are paid on the usual scale for civil engineers, it seems desirable that their grievances on this subject of furlough should be taken into attentive consideration. As to furlough allowances, again, all civil engineers are at a disadvantage in comparison with military men. For instance, a military Assistant Engineer of the second grade draws on furlough £250 a year minimum allowance, while a civilian only draws £175, taking exchange at 1s. 8d. per rupee; a military Chief Engineer, again, draws £1,000 a year, while civilians of the same rank are limited to £800 a year. The general rule is that officers of the three corps of Indian Engineers, of the Royal Marines, of the old Indian army, and of the Staff Corps draw half-pay on furlough, with a maximum limit of £1,000 and a minimum of £250. Civilian engineers under the more favourable rules draw half-pay to a maximum of £800 and a minimum of £200. Men who have been trained in the Engineering College, or have been appointed direct by the Indian Government, complain most bitterly that they cannot count any leave, except privilege leave, towards service for pension. On the other hand, their case seems a hard one when it is remembered that the men who have joined the Stanley engineers, and who have known what they [illegible] men, Stanley engineers, and the Cooper's Hill men, and Secretary's nominees, [illegible] years' service, [illegible] four out of thirty [illegible] the rules of 1875 [illegible] year out of every six. [illegible] count all leave and furlough towards service for pension. Again, those engineers who have been appointed direct by the Government of India esteem it a great grievance and indignity that their service for pension counts "from the date of their appointment in India, or twenty-second birth-day, *whichever is latest*."

Generally, military engineers' pensions are fixed amounts, paid in pounds sterling. But civil engineers' pensions "may be any amount, at the pleasure of the Government, within a fixed maximum; and can only be drawn in rupees, or their equivalent at the exchange of the day." Without troubling our readers with an array of figures, it may suffice to state that all civil pensions are very much lower than military ones. Finally, military engineers may retire after twenty years' service, but civilians cannot claim retirement before the expiry of thirty years. This obstacle against retirement of course tends to retard promotion. The claims of the civil engineers may easily be inferred from the foregoing summary of particulars. They ask (1) for equal pay to that of military men in the same departmental rank with themselves; (2) for sterling pensions; (3) for optional retirement after twenty years; (4) for the subjection of all engineers, civil and military, to "the same rules in every respect;" (5) for regulation of reduction in proportion to their respective strengths in the grades to be reduced; (6) and for their share of posts in the Secretariat, as also for one seat, at least, on the Secretary of State's Council. It is all levelling up. There is not a word about levelling down. We have contented ourselves on the present occasion with stating the engineers' case, rather than with arguing the subject; but to say the least, the regulations leave too much to be desired in the way of uniformity.

BOMBAY, by the decision of the Egyptian Quarantine Board, is now the sanitary pariah of the East. The continued enforcement of quarantine regulations on vessels coming from Bombay, after those from other Eastern ports are permitted free entry, is evidence either of crass ignorance or malevolence on the part of the absurd body which is permitted to control British commerce in one of its greatest highways. Sir Charles Dilke expressed himself very strongly on the subject in the House of Commons last week, and stated that the Government were putting pressure on the Egyptian authorities to remove vexatious regulations which were no longer justified by the sanitary condition of the East. It would be interesting to know upon what grounds the Sanitary Board persist in keeping vessels from Bombay in quarantine. It may be that they justify their obstinacy on certain prominent, though isolated, cases of cholera or argue that an epidemic prevails because the few actual cases are distributed among various classes of society. It would be advisable that under these circumstances the actual sanitary condition of Bombay with regard to cholera were thoroughly cleared up. There are many, indeed most, well-informed persons who believe that cholera is not contagious. Certainly everybody is convinced that the existing quarantine regulations are antiquated, generally vexatious, frequently wholly useless as preventives of epidemics, and always sources of injustice to some interest or other. But letting these deeper questions pass for the moment, we may well ask whether under the generally accepted principles upon which is imposed quarantine there is any just cause for the present uniquely unfair treatment of Bombay? The real facts of the case ought not to be difficult to discover; and it is the least the Bombay Government can do, in the face of this latest instance of caprice on the part of the Egyptian Board, to place the city in a fair light before the world by instituting a medical inquiry into its actual sanitary condition. We are confident the results would prove satisfactory, and with such information the repre sentations of Lord Granville could no longer be gain said.

WE republish to-day at the request of Dr. J. A. da Gama the chief paragraphs of a letter which he has addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the voluntary services of medical men at the Gocul Tejpal Hospital. He recommends that in order to make the position of medical men giving voluntary and gratuitous service "respectable," they should be placed in sole charge of the in and out-door patients; to prevent the duties of the paid surgeon in charge of the hospital from conflicting with those of the unpaid surgeons thus doing all the work, he would allow them to look after the general management of the hospital. This arrangement, he considers, would prevent the voluntary service men from feeling themselves in a subordinate position, and avert any possible "hitch" between the two classes of surgeons. Amongst the other suggested arrangements, which are too numerous for us to refer to in detail here, the fourth may be noticed. It is that, as the voluntary surgeons will have their private patients to attend to, they should go to the hospital only after their private rounds were over, "say, from 10 or 11 a.m." Seeing that the patients in hospital are to be in their sole charge,—the *gros cochon de lait*, the paid surgeon, not having anything whatever to do with them,—this proposal to put the unfortunates at all times on the long finger seems to us rather cool. The notion of completely shelving the paid and responsible surgeon of the hospital, so that a number of irresponsible medical men who are to give their first thought to their private patients may not feel themselves "subordinate" to him, is simple nonsense. If the State pays a surgeon to do a particular duty, it would be mere folly to get that duty done vicariously. Dr. Blaney's proposition that the assistant to the principal surgeon should be a volunteer is a reasonable proposal, but Dr. da Gama's exaggeration of it is altogether inadmissible.

THE result of the action brought against the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court by the dismissed bailiff Desmier was anticipated by every one who read the report of the first day's proceedings. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 10,000 damages from Mr. Spencer for wrongful dismissal. He was dismissed because when asked for an explanation for not having served a summons, after having received a rupee for buggy-hire, he behaved disrespectfully, and refused to give any satisfactory explanation. He brought a tissue of charges of malice and misrepresentation against the Second Judge, which Mr. Justice West pronounced to be unfounded, the Second Judge having acted throughout in the honest discharge of his duty as a public servant. The [illegible] to be hoped that the manner in which the plaintiff in this case was dealt with, and the abortive issue of the vexatious suit which he was foolish enough to bring, will have a wholesome effect in a quarter where, if popular report is to be credited, it is much needed.

THE fact that Mr. Gladstone has found it necessary to summon a caucus of his supporters indicates a political crisis of a very accentuated character. It is not usual for the present Prime Minister to take his Ministerial colleagues overmuch into his confidence, much less to seek the advice of his party. In fact, it has been the standing charge brought against his leadership that he wields a purely personal power. The opinions of his followers. There is little doubt that had Mr. Gladstone taken pains to ascertain the temper of the Liberal rank and file in 1873 and 1866, events might have proved less disastrous to him at those periods than they did. His present Premiership has been all along denounced by the Opposition writers and orators as a species of parliamentary dictatorship; nor did the papers received by the last mail give any indication of coming change in his methods. [illegible] Parliament, may have [illegible] Mr. Gladstone to consult with his political friends as a precautionary measure. It is much more likely, however, that the course of events since the opening of Parliament has brought things to such a pass that the Ministry was endangered, and that a grand Council of War became the only alternative to a premature break-up of the existing administration. At the very outset the Government were smitten over Mr. Bradlaugh. In all probability the simmering Radical discontent at the proposals for altering the rules of debate has burst out into active revolt. Finally, the Lords have brought matters to a head by insisting on appointing a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Land Act. This question seems to be the main subject for discussion at yesterday's meeting; and it will be remembered that it was last night that Mr. Gladstone intended to bring forward his resolution in the House of Commons condemning the action of the Upper House. It is certainly a sign of great political tension that a powerful Minister like the present Premier should take the precaution of securing the approval of his party before entering on a campaign against the House of Peers. For our own part we have already condemned the course their Lordships have pursued towards the Land Act as unwise and disingenuous. We now have to consider Lord Salisbury's strategy as simply suicidal.

The position of the Lords towards the Land Act is peculiar. They are, as was frequently pointed out last session, in one sense at least a vast Land League in themselves, acting under the cover of a branch of the Legislature. The Land Act was obnoxious to all, and was bitterly opposed by the great majority, of them. They were, in effect, defendants in a suit for restitution; and some Radicals even went so far as to say they were criminals brought to the bar of justice. Assuming the former definition,—and the passing of the Bill and operation of the Land Court show it to be a fair one,—it is against all judicial precedents for the defendants in an action, when the verdict has gone against them, to re-try the case before a tribunal selected from themselves. It is perfectly certain that the Lords' Committee of Inquiry would be nothing more nor less than a body of landlords—and for the most part, probably, Irish landlords—trying their own cases on appeal from Justice O'Hagan's court, and doing this, too, under the pretence, and with the authority, of a legislative inquiry. Looking at the case from a political stand-point, it is unbearable that a Government supported by an overwhelming majority in the representative Chamber should be perpetually thwarted and annoyed by an adverse majority of Peers, removed as these are from the influence of opinion, and sitting *en permanence* to oppose Liberal Governments. Either the Peers are as powerful as the Commons, or they are not. The experience of centuries has proved that they are not. No Government now resigns before an adverse vote of what is by courtesy termed the Upper House, and no Government backed by them could stand for a moment against the censure of the House of Commons. It has not been unusual for the Peers to drive a Ministry to dissolution by throwing out their Bills and

TELEGRAMS.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 27.

The Budget is in type, and will probably be introduced in Council on the 9th March.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

Major A. R. Wilkinson succeeds Mr. Lambert as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

THE DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

The Viceroy and Lady Ripon will probably leave Calcutta on the 16th March, arriving at Simla on the 20th. The Secretariat offices will remain open at Calcutta till the 21st March, and be in working order at Simla by the 3rd April.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 27.

Railway was opened for traffic on Saturday. His Highness, the Dewan, and other principal officials were present on the Mysore station platform to welcome the first passenger train. A salute was fired in honour of the occasion.

THE SHEKOABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT. TRIAL OF THE DRIVER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 27.

The case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Joseph Watts was opened at the criminal sessions of the High Court here to-day. The prisoner is defended by Mr. Colvin and Mr. Ross, barristers. He pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges. Mr. Hill, Government prosecutor, briefly sketched the case for the Crown to the jury. On the 17th January a railway accident occurred near Shekoabad. A goods-train was run into by the mail-train, by which 12 native passengers were killed, and 14 others were injured. The prisoner, who was the driver of the mail-train, received at Badan station, when proceeding to Shekoabad, a caution line-clear message, which counsel read out, and which was as follows: "Up mail can follow up goods cautiously." The goods-train left Badan 21 minutes before the mail, and was timed to run into Shekoabad in 38 minutes. Being considerably overweighted, however, she appears to have lost time, and about one mile from Shekoabad was overtaken and run into with great violence by the mail. A dense fog prevailed on the morning in question, and the defence admits that the mail-train was driven at the ordinary speed. The question for the jury to decide was, whether there was negligence on the part of the prisoner, either by running his train at a greater speed, or neglecting his caution message. Witnesses were then called. The evidence of Gill, the guard of the goods-train, Collard, the guard of the mail-train, the European fireman of the mail, and a native breaksman, concluded the first day's proceedings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CABINET AND THE HOUSE OF LORD. MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS.

LONDON, FEB. 27.

Mr. Gladstone has called a meeting of the Liberal members to-day to consider the action of the Lords, to discuss the general course of business, and to state the views of the Government.

FIGHTING IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

PESTH, FEB. 26.

The fighting in Herzegovina is general and of a severe character. Several thousand destitute insurgents have entered Montenegro.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 26.

The personal influence of Arabi Bey (the Minister of War) is increasing, and he will probably replace the President of the Council of Ministers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Speke Hall left here for Bombay on the morning of the 26th instant.

PORT SAID, FEB. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 26th.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 7-16
34 per cent	100‡
4 per cent	84‡
	103
Consols	100‡
	114‡
	82
	£18-10
	£23
Bank Shares	£18-10
Bhai	£51

...ER REPORT.

...COLOMBO, F...

...ner Natal, fro... arrived.

GALLE, FEB. 27, 12-21 A.M.

...eamer Natal, from Suez and ...

...supplement this morning, containing ...mme of the sports arranged by the ...thana, a variety of Bengal, Madras, ...North-West Provinces news, a report of Mr. Cowen's important speech on the Irish policy of the Government, and a report of Cardinal Manning's speech at the recent Mansion House meeting to sympathise with the Jewish victims of outrages in Russia.

MR. HORACE VAN RUITH has two pictures on his easel which deserve notice. One, the larger, is a capital representation of a Bombay street scene. The point chosen is a picturesque part of the Fort near the Boree-bunder Station; the effect of the brilliant sunlight falling upon the many-storied and divers coloured houses is well rendered; the groups of natives are given with great fidelity in costume and attitude. The picture vividly portray the variety and movement of scenes with which we are all familiar and which we only realise the beauty when an artist hand has transferred them on canvas. The second picture is th... a nautch before a native Chief. The figures ar... om life, and are carefully studied. The dancing-girl is a perfect type of her kind. The group of musicians behind her are realistic; the contrast between them and the durbars around the Chief sitting on the *gadee* is very cleverly done. A detail that deserves to be noticed is the Persian carpet on which the nautch-girl is giving her performance, the tints and tone of which are simply perfect. The picture as a whole is a very spirited reproduction of a characteristic Indian entertainment.

THE "Bombay week," or rather fortnight, this year promi... to be a very lively one. Certainly there is no lack of "events." The fun commences on Friday next, the 3rd March, with the athletic sports, and on that and the following day (Saturday) we shall have the pleasure of seeing athletic young men competing in such manly pastimes as running flat and hurdle races, throwing the cricket-ball and hammer, putting the shot, jumping, &c. On Monday, the 6th March, there is to be a polo match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Poona Clubs, to be played on the wide *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana; on Tuesday, the 7th, and Wednesday, the 8th, the regatta in the harbour, opposite the Government Dock-yard and the Apollo-bunder; on Saturday, the 11th, and Monday, the 13th, the sky races on the Kennedy Sea-face; and on the 14th the dog and pony show at the Government studios, Esplanade. Besides these events, there are lawn-tennis, badminton, and chess tournaments, and bowling and golf matches. We publish the full programme of the "week" in another column.

THE following appointments have been made to the personal staff of Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, Madras:—Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, Bengal Staff Corps, Central India Horse, to be aide-de-camp and interpreter; and Captain J. Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, temporarily.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. G. KEMPSTER, having been relieved of charge of the British Burmah Division by General Burton, has arrived at Madras. General Kempster goes home on sick leave.

ADMIRAL GORE-JONES has placed H. M. S. Ranger, Captain Darwin, at the disposal of the Government of India, for the conveyance of the Burmese Embassy from Rangoon to Calcutta and back. The Ranger is expected at Calcutta about the 4th of March.

THE departure of H. M. S. Ruby from Calcutta has been changed to the 2nd March, when she will ... to Trincomalee without visiting ... remain about a month to refit, and ...miral Gore-Jones will, ... been relieved in com... tation by Admiral Sir ...B., who will fly his flag ... under repairs at Malta. ...gs being hauled down on ...ot will remain in that ... Bay of Bengal, with ... Rangoon, who

AN up-country paper hears that a lucky private in the Manchester Regiment has just heard that he has inherited £16,000 from a relation, who made it in the Colonies and died recently.

THE Lahore paper states that on Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie proceeding to take up the command of his regiment, the Carabiniers, at Sialkote shortly, his place in the Adjutant-General's Department will probably be filled by Major Ford, R. A.

MR. HUDDLESTONE, chief member of the Madras Council, is expected to retire from the service on the 12th June, when his five years' tenure of office will expire. Mr. Sullivan, senior member of the Board of Revenue, is regarded as likely to succeed to the vacant seat in Council.

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended on the 21st inst. states that health and harvest prospects are good; prices fluctuating.

THE full innings of the Calcutta Cricket Club eleven in the match against a mofussil team, which we referred to yesterday, realised 537 runs.

AMONGST the numerous addresses of condolence presented to His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, on the occasion of the lamented death of Lady Fergusson, was one from the Municipal Commissioners and the people of Sattara, in which they remark:—"Your Excellency's sympathetic rule and personal visits to the different parts of the country have made you known to all of us; and we have heard of the many good qualities and virtues which adorned the late Lady Fergusson, and of the great kindness she invariably showed to all native ladies who had occasion to see her ladyship." His Excellency the Governor returned "his grateful thanks for the expressions of sympathy in his recent bereavement" conveyed in the address.

THE *Madras Mail* is determined not to let Mr. Baxter have the last word. Under the heading "The Baxter episode," the paper remarks:—"We are now positively informed that although the Governor has no desire to conceal his serious disapproval of the remarks addressed by the Right Hon'ble W. E. Baxter, M.P., to the native deputation who presented a memorial to him while he was Guest at Government House, Guindy, on the subject of the Ecclesiastical Department, His Excellency has not yet forwarded an expression of his disapprobation to that gentleman."

THE *Indian Daily News* has a long article on the subject of visits of English members of Parliament to India, prompted by the recent proceedings of the Right Honourable Mr. Baxter, M. P. Our contemporary is very angry with Mr. Baxter:—"Mr. Baxter has, unfortunately for himself, illustrated in a marked way qualities the very reverse of those India would see in visitors holding a well-defined position at home. He came to teach rather than to be taught, and in carrying out this idea, he exhibited a self-sufficiency, and a bad taste, which we would fervently hope are as rare as they are certainly offensive. We would ask the English people if it is part of the duty of an English member of Parliament to come to India to preach up the doctrine of 'persistent agitation' against the Government and the system of administration and finance in this country. If Mr. Baxter be in earnest, let him fight his best to save India's customs duties from being sacrificed to Manchester. Another such an exhibition would compel the Government and its representatives to the duty of being discourteous enough to disown members of Parliament coming on pleasure excursions to India. Mr. Baxter has shown us the Parliament-man at his worst; he has shown us that he only values India for the party usefulness to which he can put her grievances; he has lowered the dignity of the House to which he belongs; and made every Englishman in India regard such visits as his as a wrong to England and an injustice to India."

A PROMINENT Mussulman citizen writes us a long letter, for which we cannot find space in its entirety, to prove that Mr. Gholam Mahomed was not the founder of the Anjuman-i-Islam. "A" says:—"In order to get at the real facts I have taken considerable pains in going over the proceedings of the several meetings of the Anjuman, from its very commencement until it was fairly established. From these proceedings I gather that the Munshi Saheb was one of the foremost in assisting those who actually founded the Anjuman-i-Islam, but to the utmost extent to say, as stated before, that he was the actual founder of it. If I say that Mr. Gholam Mahomed was one of the promoters of the Anjuman at its commencement I think I shall have given to that gentleman his full due so far as the founding of it is concerned; but to go beyond this would be unfair to those to whom this credit is really due. It might, perhaps, be that there is a mere fight about words; it would therefore be better to explain in which manner I understand this word 'founder.' The meaning of founder, as given in English dictionaries, is 'one who founds, establishes, or originates.' If, Mr. Gholam Mahomed wishes to take for himself the credit of founding the Anjuman in the last sense given above, I am prepared to support his claim, and to say that I believe that he was the gentleman who first suggested the formation of [illegible] understood in the other sense, I cannot assent to it."

In reference to a quotation in Mr. Gholam Mahomed's letter to us, "A." further says:

"The translation of Mr. B. Tyabjee's statement, as appearing in the proceedings, is incorrectly rendered into English. It should be thus—'That from the beginning of the Anj...man the labour of Munshi Gholam Mahomed...worthy, and indeed the Anjuman has been prai...an has been laid by his foundation of the Anjum... is far from what he tries to make out.'

It seems to us that we were quite right in attributing to Mr. Gholam Mahomed the credit of having founded the Anjuman-i-Islam. Had it not been for his exertions from the year 1871 onwards, the association would not have been founded in 1875, and it is ungenerous now to deny him an honour which was freely accorded him at the time.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind edition) has the following:—"Conductor F. Smith, unattached list, Commissariat Department, is remanded to the Infantry Branch of Her Majesty's service in the rank of private. Smith, it is stated, feathered his nest at Quetta, and we should not be surprised to hear of his having bid adieu to the Army before long. Another conductor, now at Quetta, who has been silly enough to live considerably above his means and thus attract attention, is now being closely watched by the authorities. It appears he is the only man at Quetta who is able to sport a tonga and pair!"

THE Chingleput case continues to be the subject of considerable agitation in Madras, and the Governor is requested on all sides to give his personal attention to the matter. The *Mail* says:—"The district of Chingleput is seething with, to say the least, a very unpleasant feeling, which reflects upon the Government of this Presidency. The Governor is at the present moment living on the border of the district. He has publicly pledged himself to look into the alleged grievances; but, so far as the public are aware, he has done nothing yet but let matters slide. On the 2nd proximo he starts for a run through Mysore—a State with which he has no official connection. A native correspondent writes to us to ask why the Governor instead of going to Ooty, does not "go for one week only to Chingleput, and inquire into this case personally."

DR. J. ACCACIO DA GAMA has addressed a letter to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the proposal to enlist the voluntary services of medical men in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in which he makes the following suggestions:—

Firstly, as the work which the gratuitously working members will be called upon to perform will be honorary, care should be taken to make their position respectable. What I mean is, that the surgeon in charge of the hospital should look after the general management of the hospital, whereas the assisting medical men should be left in the sole charge of the in and out-door patients. The duties of the two should not conflict with each other. This will on the one hand increase the responsibility of the members working voluntarily, and on the other obviate the possibility of a bitch between them and the surgeon. As the members render their services gratis, they should not be made to feel that they have to serve in a subordinate capacity. This should be not done, the best of our medical men in private practice may not come forward, or if they do, they may soon get tired of the work.

Secondly, the medical treatment in the hospital should be arranged in its different branches, and members of the profession should be invited to render their services for that branch for which they think they have a special aptitude.

Thirdly, each branch of treatment should be in charge of two members, one being chosen from the class of experienced medical men who have been in the profession for at least ten years, the other being selected from the class of juniors who have yet to make their way in the profession. The latter should be under the former, who ought to do the duties of a consulting surgeon, and, if possible or necessary, be designated by such a name. Under the existing arrangements, the hospital has but one surgeon for the treatment of all kinds of diseases. It appears to me that the wards in the hospital and the out-door department could be, with great advantage to the patients and convenience of the working staff, under the proposed system distributed under the following heads: Medical cases to be in charge of a consulting physician and an assistant; surgical cases in charge of a consulting surgeon and an assistant; diseases of women and children in charge of a consulting accoucheur and an assistant, this department also dealing with midwifery cases; whenever provision is made in the hospital for receiving them, eye diseases under a consulting ophthalmic surgeon and an assistant; and skin diseases under a consulting dermatologist and an assistant.

Fourthly, the time of attendance for voluntary members should be changed; and this is a very important thing. As they will have private practice to attend to, it will be very inconvenient for them to attend to the patients in the hospital in the mornings. The duties at the hospital ought therefore to begin after their private rounds are over, say from 10 or 11 a.m. Unless this is done, no efficient medical man, however much he may wish to be useful to the hospital, will be able to render his services usefully to it, or will venture to place them at its disposal.

Fifthly, the internal management of the hospital should be left entirely to the surgeon in charge—such as the dietary, discipline of the servants employed, &c., and all complaints on this subject should be referred to, and disposed of by, the surgeon alone.

THE *Englishman* understands that the Government of India has sanctioned the deputation of an officer to make inquiries into the present system of recruiting emigrants for the West Indian and other colonies from the crowded districts between Lucknow and Benares, which is the favourite recruiting field of the emigration agents. Many abuses are believed now to reign which it is the object of the Government of India to remove. A meeting was held on Friday at the office of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, at which the emigration agents met Major Pitcher, the officer deputed to conduct the inquiry, with the view of discussing the various questions which are to be the subject of investigation.

A NOVEL billiard match was played at a London West End club lately, John Roberts, junior, conceding 900 points out of 1,000 to a gentleman amateur for £50. By a succession of lucky strokes, the amateur scored 20 before Roberts made a move, and 5 to 1 was then laid on him. The betting, we should mention, opened at 5 to 4 on Roberts. The latter played very indifferently for a while, especially in his manipulation of the all-round game, and the consequence was that the amateur ran up to 63 before Roberts had scored his first "century." Then from 8 to 1 the odds rose to 10 to 1 on the amateur. By most extraordinary play Roberts got on the spot time after time, and exhibited such power of cue as he has seldom before shown. Eventually he managed to make the thousand, leaving his opponent standing at 978, and it ought to be noted that while Roberts was getting together 800 the amateur made no more than 13.

The Irish Executive feel, says the *Pall Mall*, that they are at a very critical turning-point. The number of outrages is about stationary; and, as is shown by the fate of the two men whose bodies were found at the bottom of Lough Mask, outrages are not losing their ferocity. But they are no worse than they were. The story told two days ago of the discovery of a great conspiracy was speedily exploded, and was, in fact, never credited by careful observers. Even the *Irish Times*, and this is a more than half Conservative organ, says that a "vast-conspiracy-panic would be absurd," and protests against it as only too likely to put off the return of a period of comparative ease. "In the south and part of the west," it says, "there is no attempt to establish a tyranny of secret societies has failed. The terror henceforth will not be upon the administrators of the law, but by them." The history, in short, of such conspiracies in Ireland has "no chapter that could be headed with the epithet 'vast.'" All this confirms the language of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald at Cork, and very significant language it was. "You have seen," he said to the jury, "the persons who were in the dock—"poor, wretched creatures. What a wretched set they were, "and *what a little courage might have done with them*" "to strike me," the learned judge went on to say, "that there has *been a good deal too much of cowardice, created by too much protection.*" That is the important point—that "too much protection leads to cowardice on the part of the people." If this demoralisation is the worst effect of police protection, it is not its only bad effect. One instance was mentioned where eighteen constables were in charge of an important station, and of those twelve at least were taken away every night for protection duty, and six only were left to hold the barrack and do patrol duty. That is to say, the police were taken away from their proper duties to protect people who ought to have protected themselves.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

ACTION AGAINST A JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

T. DESMIER *vs.* N. SPENCER.

IN this case the plaintiff, lately a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, sued Mr. N. Spencer, the Second Judge of the court, to recover Rs. 10,000 damages for procuring his wrongful dismissal from the public service. The Hon'ble Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. H. Cleveland, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff appeared in person.

When the case was called on again this day, Mr. Spencer's examination by the plaintiff was continued. Q.—Have I not duly served summonses on my own son? A.—It may have been the case. Q.—Can you prove that I received fresh buggy-hire when a summons is renewed? A.—That is my suspicion. (Witness continued) You charged me with being prejudiced, and added that you would go to Mr. Hart's bungalow and expose my character. What you said then startled me, and I rose from my chair and ordered you to leave the room. That you did not seem to be frightened by the order seems clear from the fact that I had to repeat it twice, after which you said, "Why did you call me in your chamber if you wanted to order me out?"

Plaintiff.—Did you say all that to Mr. Hart? Mr. Hart never said a word about it.

Witness continued.—You took up my cane some time before you left the room. You flourished it before me, and struck the floor with it. I stated that instance before Mr. Hart as evidence that you had lost your temper while before me.

Plaintiff.—I never did such a thing, my Lord. Q.—Do you remember [illegible] my cane? A.—No. You returned my stic[illegible] afterwards left my room. Q.—Did you not [illegible] me to tender an apol[illegible] Never. I [illegible] given him no directions about [illegible] Hart that Mr. Spencer [illegible] charges against me? [illegible] charges. Q.—Did not I [illegible] about a rupee? A. [illegible] undertook to serve t[illegible] saying that you knew [illegible] Plaintiff.—There [illegible] this case, sir. Did [illegible]

The judge.—You [illegible] must go on with y[illegible]

Plaintiff.—All [illegible] Mr. Hart that I w[illegible] [illegible] year and a half ago [illegible] of Marwarees. [illegible] bailiff, and believ[illegible] [illegible] temptation under [illegible] were, I suggested, and [illegible] suggestion, that you should be made [illegible] security. Q.—Then how was it that Mr. Hardcastle paid my debt? A.—I do not know about it. Q.—How many bailiffs are there? A.—About thirty. It is a rule that they should furnish some sufficient security, and you had also to give a security when I asked for it. Q.—Are not those officials of the Small Causes Court who get four or five hundred rupees monthly in debt? I am not the only person in debt, sir. A.—That might be the case. Q.—On what ground did you cut one rupee from my pay? A.—I did not do anything of the kind. When I saw that you had returned the summons unserved, I ordered that a rupee should be given from the office funds to another bailiff for the purpose of enabling him to serve the summons. The rupee was to be deducted from your salary if it were found that the summons had not been served by you owing to your negligence. I was not aware until recently that a rupee had been deducted from your pay. Q.—How can it be only recently, when my pay was deducted from about the time of my dismissal? A.—I did not know it myself until recently.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Latham. Q.—Was it in your capacity as judge of the Small Causes Court that you sent for the plaintiff to your chambers? A.—Yes; and it was in the same capacity that I reported the matter to Mr. Hart. I did not take any part in the discussion as to whether the plaintiff should be dismissed. On the contrary, I had suggested that the plaintiff should only be suspended for a time on account of his conduct to me; but Mr. Hart thought that punishment insufficient, whereupon I left the matter to the decision of the other judges of the court.

Re-examined by the plaintiff.—When in my room I did not say that I dismissed you. I simply ordered you out of my room.—Q. But had you not previously threatened to dismiss me? A.—No.

The plaintiff was again going to make some remark here.

The judge.—Did I not tell you that you ought not to make remarks just now? You ought to be familiar with the procedure of courts.

Plaintiff.—No, my Lord. I have never been in this court, or the police or any other court, before in my life. (Laughter.) To witness.—Did you not behave to me maliciously? A.—No.

As the plaintiff was questioning the witness upon matters which did not arise out of the cross-examination, his Lordship asked him to keep to the point. The plaintiff therefore said, "If I have a barrister, my Lord, he could fight my case nicely. But I am only a poor man."

The judge.—But you are not to do that which the law does not allow, because you are a poor man.

Plaintiff.—But I want to show, my Lord, how Mr. Spencer has treated me.

The judge.—You must keep to the point, and within the limits prescribed by law.

Mr. J. F. Spencer, examined by the plaintiff, said.—I told you when you were standing in my office that Mr. Spencer, the Second Judge, would require you to give an explanation regarding the non-service of a certain summons. You flew into a rage, when I told you that I would not talk with you unless you behaved more respectfully. Q.—Did you not tell me you did not know why he wanted me? A.—No. Q.—Did I not inform you soon after I returned from Mr. maliciously sent a peon ordering me to see him in his chambers? A.—You came to me and told me that you had lost your temper, and asked me what you were to do. I told you that as you had made a fool of yourself, you must stand the consequences. Q.—Did I not tell you that Mr. Spencer wanted me in his chambers to insult me? A.—I do not know that. When you came to me you said that Mr. Spencer and you had lost your tempers.

Plaintiff.—Oh! Then Mr. Spencer lost his temper too?

Witness.—I do not know that. You said so.

Plaintiff.—Did I not tell you that Mr. Spencer rushed on me with his clenched fist? A.—I do not remember. Q.—Did you not tell me that your brother, Mr. Spencer, has a nasty temper? (Laughter.) A.—No. Q.—Did you not say once that your brother had abused you, and you would pay him off? A.—No. Q.—Did you not send me your peon three times, asking me to see you in your room? A.—Never. Q.—Three times? A.—No. Q.—And did you not give me to understand that Mr. Spencer wanted me to make an apology? A.—No. I sent for you in the afternoon to take away your bundle of summonses. I do not remember having had any such conversation with you.

Plaintiff.—Surely, now you don't remember anything.

William Daniel Jackson, head-bailiff of the Small Causes Court, examined by the plaintiff, said.—You told me to go and serve the summons on Mr. Thorley. I did not say that it was wrong of Mr. Spencer to have given back the fee to Mrs. Towers, after you had paid the buggy-hire. I gave security for my conduct as head-bailiff many years ago.

Mrs. Helen Towers was next called and examined.

Plaintiff.—What conversation had you with Mr. J. F. Spencer and Mr. Jackson for a long time on Saturday? A.—I do not know Mr. Spencer. Q.—When I received the summons in your case did I not say to you that you should come after three days to see if the summons was served or not? A.—No, you did not tell me so. Q.—Have you made any complaint to Mr. Spencer of the non-service of the summons? A.—Yes, I have.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—When the plaintiff received from me the summons, he told me that he knew Thorley well.

The case for the plaintiff having been closed, Mr. Lang briefly addressed the court on behalf of the defence. He said that his Lordship would agree with him that this was a most improper and vexatious claim brought by the plaintiff against his client. The present case came under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code, and a suit of this sort ought not to have been instituted against a public officer in the position of Mr. Spencer, or any other public officer whatever, without giving a sufficient notice thereof to the defendant. The learned counsel thought that the court would have no doubt on the evidence given by Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer that Mr. Spencer had acted in the present case in his official capacity, and without being actuated by malice. In the first instance, when Mr. Spencer found that the plaintiff had not served a summons upon a European who was personally known to him (though he had been given a rupee as buggy-hire for the purpose), he thought he was justified in asking the plaintiff for an explanation. The plaintiff went into the chambers of Mr. Spencer, and he behaved there in a most insolent and insubordinate manner to his superior, impudently remarking that he could expect Mr. Spencer's character to Mr. Hart. Mr. Spencer having reported the matter to Mr. Hart, as he was certainly justified in doing, the plaintiff was called upon for an explanation; and while in Mr. Hart's presence the plaintiff's demeanour was such as to convince the First Judge that he must have behaved insolently to Mr. Spencer in his chambers. Remarking that Mr. Spencer had taken no part whatever in proceedings for the dismissal of the plaintiff, he proceeded to say that on the evidence given in the case, there was not the slightest ground for supposing that Mr. Spencer was actuated by any other motive, save his duty as a public servant, throughout this matter, and under the circumstances it was thought that his Lordship would have no difficulty in dismissing the suit.

His Lordship then proceeded to deliver judgment. He said that the first issue to be determined was, whether, under section 424 of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit, as he had given no notice of his intention to take legal steps against the defendant. The section was intended to give those who might err in his discharge of their public duty time to make amends before steps were taken against them in a court of law. The issue turned upon the question whether the act complained of in the present case had or had not been done by the defendant in the discharge of his duty. The essence of the complaint, as set forth in the plaint, was that Mr. Spencer, being the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, maliciously made certain statements to the disadvantage and prejudice of the plaintiff, and thus wilfully sought to injure him and deprive him of his rights. The evidence, especially that given by Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer, made it quite clear that there had been no exaggeration of the statement of facts made by Mr. Spencer in laying his complaint before the First Judge of the Small Causes Court. On the evidence before him it was clear to his Lordship's mind that the plaintiff had lost his temper when he was questioned by Mr. Spencer as to the circumstances attending the apparent misconduct, or want of care and diligence, on the part of the plaintiff in having failed to serve the summons, though he had received a rupee for buggy-hire. Mr. Spencer had sworn that in consequence of the complaints that had reached him, or of matters which had come under his observation, he had conceived certain suspicions or misgivings which, to his mind, made it desirable that particular inquiry should be made about the non-service of the summons. Whatever the real state of the case might be, it was perfectly within Mr. Spencer's competence to make an inquiry as to how a subordinate had behaved in that particular instance,—whether he had expended the rupee, if he at all did so, in the faithful discharge of his duty. It was the duty of the plaintiff, when he was questioned on the subject, to have given a calm and fair account of what he had done. But it appeared that he failed in some degree to do that; he lost the balance of his temper to some extent, and used some words which were sufficiently strong to make Mr. Spencer start up with a certain amount of emotion from his chair. The plaintiff appeared to have conceived, justly or unjustly, that there was a certain degree of malice in that action of Mr. Spencer, and from that he appeared to have built up the account that Mr. Spencer rushed upon him, as he said, with his clenched fist and in a menacing attitude. But his Lordship said that the truth appeared to him simply to be that Mr. Spencer was somewhat startled at what the plaintiff had said to him, that he would expose his character to Mr. Hart. A good man had nothing to fear from any exposition of his character; but still there was an association hanging about the words in their vulgar use which justified a person in feeling some degree of offence at their use to him. No doubt Mr. Spencer was affected at such language being used to him by a subordinate, who, whether he was rightly or wrongly suspected, had no right to indulge in that *tu quoque* sort of argument. His duty was simply to have explained his position in a calm and respectful way. Mr. Spencer denied on oath that he had abused the plaintiff. There was also nothing like an assault because if the defendant had assaulted the plaintiff, the latter would not have had the courage to stand where he was until the order to leave the room was twice repeated. His Lordship remarked that if a man of Mr. Spencer's physical power were to approach in a menacing attitude, a man of the plaintiff's physique would not think it safe to remain in the room at the moment after he had been ordered to leave It. As to the second issue, his Lordship had no doubt that Mr. Spencer had not wilfully defamed the plaintiff, as the plaint set forth. Mr. Spencer appeared to have discharged his duty, or what he conceived to be his duty, in making a complaint against the plaintiff. He thought that he had grounds for the complaint, and, so far as it appeared, he had set forth those grounds temperately and without exaggeration. So long as he was not actuated by any malicious spirit, the law protected him, even though it might turn out that the complaint was in some detail more or less incorrect. If a public officer were to transgress the limit to which he ought to have confined himself in perfect good faith, he was not to suppose that a judge should [illegible] to him. Bearing in mind that there was [illegible] acting at all to show that Mr. Spencer had acted [illegible] beyond the bounds prescribed by law that he was not actuated by malice, Mr. Spencer had [illegible] general devise of his residuary estate, or words [illegible] sufficiently large to include the Poway estate. Disputes having [illegible] the property came to a family [illegible] which was executed on the 24th May, 1851. The title and interest of Nanabhoy Framjee, having been attached in execution of decrees, became vested in Hurrivalabhdas Cullandas. A suit was filed in the High Court; and the accounts were, under a decretal order, taken in the Commissioner's office. Part of the landed estate in Bombay had been sold; but no part of the Poway estate could be sold in consequence of the difficulty of giving a good title to it by reason of its liability to contribute towards the maintenance of the water supply to the two tanks in Duncan-road, and the necessity of obtaining the concurrence of Government to any alienation of the estate. The Commissioner decided that the interest of Hurrivalabhdas Cullandas only was the life interest of the defendant Nanabhoy Framjee in the Poway estate; and Mr. Justice Bayley confirmed the Commissioner's decision. Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Bayley in their judgment on the appeal from Mr. Justice Bayley's decision dismissed the appeal, with costs. Costs of all parties to come out of the estate; and the minors' costs to be certified as between attorney and client.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

"VETERAN" writes a letter to the *Indian Daily News* on the subject of the annual inspection of the Calcutta Volunteers, from which we extract the following passages:—You, Mr. Editor, have frequently alluded to the amount of talking in the ranks—has your informant ever enlightened you as to the cause? If not, allow me to do so. Regular members quite understand why [illegible] movements, but men who turn out occasionally are very uncertain, and the former seeing the [illegible] likely to be made by the latter, and how seriously few men can and do spoil a company's movement, [illegible] point out and say what should be done, as also do the supernumerary rank, hence the large amount of talking, especially when the column is wheeling. It is very objectionable I know, but feel convinced in many cases it is done involuntarily. It has been remarked that individual companies fluctuate much in strength, and sorry, I am to say, of late years the fluctuation has been downwards, in point of physique—why is this? Has the Colonel ever investigated the matter, with the object of keeping up the standard of the regiment, I fear not; had some stir been made in the matter? Captains would not be so ready to accept boys as recruits; in former years we could turn out 400 men at the annual inspection; out of the 500 and odd present on parade how many were boys? Had General Hughes known the proportion, he would have thought still less of the Volunteer spirit in Calcutta. The unpleasant fact is, we are fast merging into a cadet regiment. This should not be; boys can and will make a great deep interest it the regiment man do; and men who see the desirability of maintaining the Volunteer movement in India don't care to play; they require to be treated as men, and as General Hughes said an intelligent body of men too. If a camp of exercise is held, let it be held at a time, when the greatest possible number can attend, not in a week in which no holidays occur; it is whispered, the holidays were not taken advantage of, as some races were held on those days: let us hope this was not the reason. The Government by the mouth of several Viceroys has expressed great interest in the movement, and declared its willingness to do all in its power to swell our numbers. How is it that we have comparatively so few Government servants n our ranks? Surely something must be done to obtain a few score or two of hundreds in our public offices. Why do not a few more heads of departments take commissions? Were they to receive a hint that such a thing would be looked upon with favour by the Government? Surely, Colonel Walton's idea of a regiment 1,000 strong would soon be realised; for, let the heads of departments take a personal interest in the matter, and subordinates would quickly be enrolled. Then, again, in the matter of head-quarters. Are we who give our time, apart from the incidental cost of each season also to "stump up" to build or buy head-quarters? Surely, Government could spare a few thousands to make as a present of a local habitation, and so acknowledge in a very great manner their indebtedness to us. It was mooted, I believe some time ago, that Government should hold out some inducement in the shape of "a certain period of service in the Volunteers" or "towards the pension in some way;" any small concession, really costing the State very little, would swell our numbers amazingly. Though were this done, those not in Government service would require some equivalent. What could be done to meet this I leave to abler heads matter to decide; but I am of opinion that, if Volunteers are at all required in India, it would certainly be worth the while of Government to give some more tangible encouragement to the movement than is at present done.

IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—A small party of gentlemen were present on Tuesday afternoon in the compound of the East Indian Railway office in Fairlie Place to witness some experiments with an invention of one of the electricians of the Indian Electric Light Company for the automatic lighting of the Jablochkoff candle. The invention is designed to automatically carry the current, and so, as it were, to convey the light from one to another of a series of these 'candles,' so that the extinguishing of one light *ipso facto* ensures the illumining of its successor. The advantages where of such light is required for any length of time are obvious. The ingenious little invention cannot be described in technical detail here, but no doubt its inventor, Mr. Gerome, could be glad to give the scientific principle of its working to the enquirer. As to the experiments yesterday, the invention worked without hitch or hindrance; on a candle being extinguished its successor surely and instantaneously burst into light. The invention can be applied to any arrangement of the Jablochkoff light; it is simple, its cost is trifling, and it is undoubtedly destined to make its way in popular favour.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, "King's Own" Regt., Esplanade bandstand, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Band, 7th N. I., Esplanade Bandstand, moonlight performance.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Coconada (s), from Karrachee; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Inchmornish (s), for Antwerp; Winstow Hall (s), Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the "King's Own" Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Sanctus.....From Messe Solennelle.....Gounod.
Grand Potpourri.....National Dances.....Kappey.
Valse.....Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin, Gung'l.
Reminiscences of Ireland.....Godfrey.
Valse.....My Queen.....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of H. M.'s. 7th Regiment N.I. will play at the Esplanade, this evening, from 6-30 to 8-30 p.m., commencing at 9-30 p. m., Madras time, the following programme:—

Serenade.....Standchen.....Schubert.
Potpourri.....A Musical Tour through Europe.....Conrads.
Valse.....Olivia.....Marriott.
Selection.....Carmen.....Bizet.
Galop.....Alerobaten.....Faust.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Britannia entered, and the Ramleh and Uppingham left, the dock on Saturday. The s. s. Antverpia entered on Sunday. The barque Twilight left the dock yesterday.

THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE AT SHOLAPORE.—Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore halted at Sholapore on the 25th inst., and during her few hours' stay paid a visit to the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Mills.

A TEMPTED THEFT.—Tullocks Ragha, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of breaking by night into the house of Khuttoo Moolla, in the native town, with intent to commit theft. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED.—By coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cumballa-point, on the body of Raghoo Rutna, aged twelve years. Deceased was accidentally drowned in a tank on the Parel road whilst bathing. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FIRE.—On Sunday last, at about midnight, a fire was discovered in a small godown stored with twine, in Sartad-road, belonging to Tajbhoy Badabhoy, a borah. The godown was broken into by the neighbours, and the fire was speedily extinguished. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

A NATIVE TRAVELLER.—We are informed that a meeting of the friends of Mr. Damoderdas Gordhundas Subhadwala is to be held at the Hindu Dnyan Vardhak Library this evening to congratulate that gentleman upon the completion of his tour through Europe, America, and China. Mr. Damoderdas returned to Bombay on Friday last.

THE MALABAR HILL CHURCH.—A handsome reredos is about to be erected in the new church

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the Temple which was to take place on the 27th instant, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 7 proximo.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of L. A. Watkins, Esquire, the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Estate and effects of the late Thacker Ranchordass Meghjee, deceased :—

LOT No. 1.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1882, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of fazendari vacant ground with all materials of building situate at Small Colaba in Hamalwadi in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 13, and containing by admeasurement 76 square yards, little more or less, and bounded on the east by Eduljee Nowrojee public road, on the west by Hamalwadi Lane, on the north by Lot No. 2 and on the south by Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1882, at 4-30 p.m., all that piece or parcel of fazendari ground with dwelling house situate at Small Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 14, and containing by admeasurement about 96 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by Eduljee Nowrojee public road, on the west by Hamalwadi Lane, on the south by Lot No. 1, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Nowrojee.

LOT No. 3.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1882, at 5 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with dwelling house situate at Small Colaba in Hamalwadi, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 12, and containing by admeasurement 66 square yards, and bounded on the east and west by the public passage, on the north by the property of Dajee Ganpat, and on the south by Lot No. 1.

LOT No. 4

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1882, at 4 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house situate at Small Colaba in Colewady Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 113, and containing by admeasurement 129 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east, west, and south by the public passage, and on the north partly by the property of Pratap Tricum and partly by the property of Govind Luximon.

LOT No. 5.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1882, at 5 p.m., all that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the dwelling house, situate at Small Colaba in Eduljee Nowrojee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 103, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards, and bounded on the east by the Government property, on the west by the property of Nursey Bhoma Marwadi, on the north by the property of Pestonjee Nanabhoy, and on the south by Eduljee Nowrojee road.

LOT No. 6.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1882, at 4 p. m., all that pieces or parcel of Government ground, with dwelling house or dharamshala, situate at Walkeshwar in the sub-district of Bhoolaeshwar and containing 400 square yards, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 36, and bounded on the east by public road, on the west partly by the property of Mangalgiry Bawa, and partly by the vacant ground of Jugmoniji, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandoorang Sonar, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Trebjee and Dayabhoy, Solicitors to the receiver, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh bacon in canvas at 2 annas a lb.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th February, 1882.

NOTICES.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 5-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, on the 15th March, 1882, at Manmad, the iron work, frames, springs, &c., of about 70 Ballast Wagons, broad gauge. The material is to be removed within one week of the day of sale.

To be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

Ed. H. HALLUM,

Executive Engineer, Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

LESSONS ON PIANO, VIOLIN, &c.,

BY

MR. P. A. LOPEZ, SOLO VIOLINIST.

TUNING AND REPAIRING OF PIANOS.

MR. LOPEZ has engaged the services of a thoroughly Competent Tuner, who has practical experience of every description of English and German Pianos. A trial is solicited. TERMS MODERATE.

Address Sassoon's House, 3rd floor, on the East, Fort.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS

AND

HARNESS-MAKERS,

31, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S

CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,

Sole Agent in

BOMBAY,

65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE

PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALY HIPTOOLA,

Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS.

FROM A PIN TO A BRAZILIAN DIAMOND.

To be had at

The Travelling Bazaar in a Tent opposite the Crawford Market.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT has just ARRIVED from the Continent of Europe with a splendid assortment of Millinery, Drapery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Ladies and Children's dresses, Gentlemen's ready-made clothing manufactured in France, and specially made to suit the Indian climate (complete suit from Rs. 13) Shirts, Collars, Necktics and Hats, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, Fancy Goods, Toys, Optical Goods, Wall, Table, and Hanging Lamps, Mirrors of all sizes, Oleograph paintings, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Hand Bags, plain and furnished for ladies or gentlemen, and a great variety of other useful and fancy articles too numerous to mention.

As it is the positive intention of the proprietors of this Bazaar to get rid of their very large stock by the end of this season (March), it is hardly necessary to remark that all sales, whether wholesale or retail, will be made strictly of the principle of small profits and quick returns, and it may safely be asserted that as regards variety and quality of goods this establishment stand second to none in Bombay.

No. 1 OF 1882.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay up to noon of 1st March, 1882, and then and there opened, for the SUPPLY at the undermentioned stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities or numbers noted against each, of CHETLAM MANUFACTURED COTTON SHEETING or SHEETS for Barrack and Hospital Bedding of European Troops in the Bengal Presidency.

2. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country-manufactured Cotton Sheeting" or "Sheets."

3. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1882; and a Tender may be for the supply of the quantities or numbers required at any one, two, or at all three stations. A Tender for the supply, at one of the stations named, of the entire quantity or number required, will also receive consideration.

4. A sample of the cloth to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office at Bombay. Form of Tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.

5. The cloth to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal

† Sheets to be hemmed or to the Commissariat sample, made with a border (white and acceptance of supplies must coloured), which will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee; and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47 1-3 yards in length if sheeting, and 7½ feet each if sheets.

6. Each Tender to be accompanied, as earnest-money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, or by a Treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value, at the tendered rate, of the quantity of Sheeting tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one Tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000.

7. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the Sheeting or sheets at the rate of the accepted Tender.

8. Government to have the power to accept any Tender in whole or in part, or to reject any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting or Sheets 45 inches wide.		Sheeting or Sheets 90 inches wide.		Total Sheeting or Sheets.	Remarks.
	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	Yards Sheeting.	No. Sheets.	No. Sheets.	
Calcutta.	27366	11723	5100	2186	32465	13914 Deliverable in the Commissariat Godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August 1882.
Meerut..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915
Lahore..	27367	11729	5100	2186	32467	13915
Total..	82100	35180	15300	6558	97400	41744

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 3rd Jan. 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ROYAL CHARTER.

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY,

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

	Per doz. qts.		Per 2 doz. pts.
Price.....	Rs. 58	.....	Rs. 61

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—GLENLIVET.

The Proprietors beg to intimate that GLENLIVET is a district which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the FIRST, and is *now* the ONLY Licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the Trade and the Public against other Manufacturers of Spirits offering the productions of their Distilleries under the name of "Glenlivet Whisky."

	Credit	Cash
Old Vatted Glenlivet.....	Rs. 22	Rs. 21
Do. Special Reserve ...	24	23

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	Rs. 38 0	Rs. ..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	" 40 0	" ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole.....	" 56 0	" 60 0
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. FABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 8	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	" ..
Rudesheimer	" 26 12	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	" ..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * 1-star Brandy	" 22 0	" ..
Do. do. **2-star Brandy	" 30 0	" ..
Fromy & Ropee's Brandy	" 23 0	" ..
Do. Brandy *** 3-star	" 32 0	" ..
CLARETS, From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 15 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	" ..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	" ..
From MONTREUIL FRANC FILS ANES, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau d'Uzan.....	" 20 0	" ..
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 0
EXPORT STOUT ..... (per quarts)		" 4 8
Do. do. (per doz. pts.)		" 3 0
FLOWER & SON'S PALE ALE..(per quarts.)		" 3 0
Do. do. do. (per doz. pts.)		" 2 0
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER.(per quarts.)		" 6 0
Do. do. do. (per doz. pts.)		" 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe.....	" 30 0	" ..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	" 32 0	" ..
No. 1, Do. (do.)	" 38 0	" ..
Fine Pale Sherry	" 18 0	" ..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (Ewige Lampe)..	(per doz. pts)	" 15 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ARE the only Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India. Their Business was founded, in Europe in 1815, in India 1842.

Every description of suitable Wines for India may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers, and detailed Lists of them on application.

Address us either at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee or Lahore.

Our Agents are to be found at all the principal Stations in India.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	KAMPTEE	DELHI	DARJEELING

and STORES.

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
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ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

S. ROSE & CO., AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.

ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals*, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

ELEVATOR

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete .. ..Net cash Rs. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BOTTLE COOLER.

S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES

FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c. ..Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation .. .. .. " 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanised iron Bucket for waste, with Tap.. .. ..Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stoneware lining .. .. " 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
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'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

SUITABLE CLOTHING, &c.,

FOR THE

JOURNEY TO EUROPE,

OF the best quality only, very moderate in price, and ready for immediate use, or made to measure a few hours after the order is given.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Good strong Long Cloth Shirts ... per doz.	45 0	Dressing Gowns ... ... from	10 0
Best White Shirts with plain linen Fronts and Cuffs ... ... per doz.	56 0	India Gauze Undervests ... ... 6 for	21 0
Ditto. ditto. Collars attached ... per doz.	62 0	Knitted Cardigan Jackets	12 8
Colored French Cambric Shirts, Collars attached ... ... per doz.	60 0	Warm Gloves and Mitts ... ... per pair	1 12
Best Jute Shirts with Collars attached, per doz.	72 0	Brown Cotton Socks ... ... per doz.	10 8
Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool Shirts thoroughly shrunk ... ... 6 for	52 0	Fancy Striped Cotton Socks... ... per doz.	10 8
White American Drill Suits ... each	12 0	Plain Drab or Brown Merino Socks... per doz.	21 0
Fine Brown Holland ditto. ... each	12 0	Fancy Striped Merino Socks ... per doz.	24 0
Best Blue Serge Suits	30 0	Stout Scotch Lambswool Socks ... per doz.	25 0
Light Overcoats ... ... from	25 0	Warm Grey Merino Undervests and Drawers ... ... each	7 8
Heavy Ulsters	55 0	Stout Scotch Lambswool Undervests or Drawers ... ... each	7 8
Rugs and Mauds ... ... from	15 0	Travelling Caps ... ... from	12 8
Overland Trunks ... ... from	27 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs ... ... per doz.	5 0
Gladstone Bags ... ... from	25 0	Andre's Teral Hats	18 0
Canvas Portmanteaus ... ... from	27 0	Canvas Deck Shoes ... ... from	5 8
Soiled Linen Bags ... ... from	5 8	Slippers, assorted ... ... from	3 8
Courier Bags ... ... from	9 8	Mysore Soap ... ... per box	1 4
		Eau de Cologne ... ... per bottle	1 0
		Overland Chairs for Ladies or Gentlemen ... ... from	5 0

Less 10 per cent. Discount to Cash Purchasers.

THE HOME-GOING SEASON,

1882.

ASQUITH & LORD,

BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office on and 9, Elphinstone Circle. No.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. SHROFF,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 3, 1882.

HORSES! ARAB MARES! and HORSES per S.S. "EUPHRATES," from BUSSORAH, on IMMEDIATE attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the SEVENTH and FRESH BATCH of superior high-caste Arab Horses and Mares, belonging to the well-known Dealer Shaik Jasum Bin Feed, others consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers and Galloways, &c. Also Horses Mares fit for Station. No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the THANA JAIL, from 1st April, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, will be received by the undersigned up to the 3rd proximo at 4 p. m.

Forms of tenders and other particulars can be had on application at the Jail office.

There is no guarantee that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent, Thana Jail.

Thana Jail, 22nd February, 1882.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
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½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.	
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lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I. American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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A thoroughbred Chesnut Waler Mare, 16 hands, 6 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, grand mover and good jumper, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay Arab Horse, 14-2 high, handsome Charger, and carries a lady, also good in harness, Rs. 800. A Chesnut Waler Gelding, 15 hands, quiet and showy in saddle, up to weight, Rs. 700.

A T. B. Black Waler Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years old, goes in harness, grand saddle horse, fast, and a good fencer, Rs. 500.

A Dark Iron Grey Chargosh, up to weight, good Pony for hill work, Rs. 400.

A wellbred Bay Waler Gelding, 14-3 high, 6 years old, broken to harness, good dog-cart horse, Rs. 500.

A powerful Bay Deccan Pony, 13-14 high, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness, Rs. 200.

A Dark Iron Grey C. B. Horse, 14-2 high, age 4 years, good saddle horse, also broken to harness, Rs. 200.

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 21st February, 1882.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1882.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE following is the complete programme of the "Bombay week" :—

The athletic sports will take place on Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th March, and the events are as follows :—

1. 100 yards flat-race.
2. 120 yards hurdle-race, 10 flights.
3. Steeplechase, about half a mile.
4. Quarter-mile flat-race.
5. One mile flat-race.
6. 120 yards handicap hurdle-race.
7. 300 yards handicap flat-race.
8. Handicap steeplechase, about half a mile.
9. Putting the shot.
10. Throwing the hammer.
11. Throwing the cricket ball.
12. High jump.
13. Wide jump.
14. Veteran's race.
15. Menagerie race.
16. Volunteer quarter mile handicap.
17. Volunteer 200 yards handicap.
18. Volunteer obstacle race, about half a mile.
19. Bicycle race, about 2 miles open.

Events 1 to 5 and 9 to 13 open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana. Nos. 6 to 8 and 14 and 15 to members of the Gymkhana. Nos. 16 to 18 to Volunteers of any Indian Corps. No. 19 to all comers.

No. 14. 100 yards Veterans' Handicap. Latest arrival in the country to start at scratch; 1½ yards allowed for every year since first landing. Winners penalised in succeeding years 5 yards per win.

Entrance fees Rs. 3 for Nos. 1 to 8.
" " Rs. 2 for Nos. 9 to 15.
" " Re. 1 for Nos. 16 to 19.

PRIZES.

For Nos. 1 to 5 there are Challenge Cups, together with cups presented by the Gymkhana. The Challenge Cups have been won in previous years, as follows :—

			m. s.
Bombay Gymkhana Cup.			
100 yards	1877	W. Cooper	0 11
Do.	1879	do.	0 11
Do.	1880	G. R. Johnston	0 10 4/5
Do.	1881	do.	
Hurdles	1877	F. C. Macrae	0 20½
Do.	1879	W. Cooper	0 20
Do.	1880	A. Arthur	0 18 4/5
Do.	1881	F. C. Macrae	0 20
Civil Service Cup.			
Steeplechase	1879	F. L. Jefferson	
Do.	1880	do.	
Do.	1881	A. Arthur.	
Merchant's Cup.			
Quarter mile	1877	F. L. Jefferson	0 55
Do.	1879	do.	0 57
Do.	1880	do.	0 55½

This Cup became the property of Mr. Jefferson.

A New Cup was presented by the Merchants, and was won in 1881 by A. Arthur 0 57½

Lawyer's Cup.			
Half mile	1877	F. L. Jefferson	2 10
Do.	1879	do.	2 15½
Do.	1880	do.	2 11½
R. E. Cup.			
[illegible] mile	1877	do.	4 48½
	1879	do.	5 9½
	1880	do.	6 7

[illegible] became the property of Mr. Jefferson. A [illegible] presented for the mile by the Lawyers and [illegible] 1881 by L. R. Carnac .. 5 33½

[illegible] events, for which there are no [illegible] Cups, prizes will be presented by the [illegible].

[illegible]nge Cups will be withheld for any event [illegible]ich there are less than three starters. [illegible] Cups may be held by the winner till the follow[illegible] meeting. They may be retained if won on three successive occasions, on which there have been the requisite number of starters. Second prizes will be given only when there are six starters. Third prizes when eight starters.

THE "YOUNG" CUP AND SILVER MEDAL.—The "Young" Cup and Medal are to be given to the winner of the greatest number of prizes, according to the scale of marks below. The cup may be retained by the winner till the succeeding Athletic Meeting.

Present holder (won in 1881) A. Arthur.

MARKS FOR "YOUNG" CUP AND MEDAL.—I. 10, II. 7, III. 5 for events 1 to 8; I. 8, II. 5, III. 3 for events 9 to 13; I. 5 for event 14.

The order of events will be arranged when the entries are completed. Entries accompanied by entrance money and a statement of colors to be worn, will be received by the Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Entries close this (Tuesday) afternoon, after which names will be received up to the night preceding the event specified, on payment of double entrance fee. Volunteers are informed that the race open to them are 200 yards. Handicap flat. Quarter mile handicap flat. Obstacle race about half a mile. Entrance fees for which are Re. 1 each race. So far there are very few entries, and for the bicycle race, which is open to all comers, there is not a single entry. It is hoped that a few bicyclists will still come forward to compete for the prizes the Gymkhana offers.

The course is of turf; each lap, one quarter mile.

The rules of the London Athletic Club will be observed.

GOLF.

In addition to the above, the Bombay Gymkhana Golf Cup will be competed for on the mornings of the 3rd and 4th March. One round each morning; 12 holes each round.

This cup was won in 1879 by G. W. Moultrie, in 1880 by J. S. Burn, and in 1881 by W. F. Melvin.

[illegible] to members and honorary members of the [illegible]khana. Entries will close on 2nd [illegible] a Handicap on the medal

[illegible]D 8TH MARCH.

[illegible]e.

[illegible]owed in clinker-built [illegible]bout 1 mile. Open to [illegible]nce Rs. 50 per boat.

[illegible]ed in tub boats half-outrigged. [illegible] Lady coxswains. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Crews to be selected by the Committee Bombay Gymkhana. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat. Prizes, pewters for crew and locket for coxswain.

HALF-MILE RACE.—Commerce *vs.* Law *vs.* Services. To be rowed in tub fours half-outrigged. Lady coxswains. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Representative crews to be arranged for by the professions and services (Civil and Military). Entrance Rs. 25 per boat. Prizes, pewters for crew and bracelet for coxswain.

SENIOR PAIRS.—To be rowed in half-outrigged gigs. Distance ½ mile. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 15 per boat. Prizes, tankards.

JUNIOR PAIRS.—To be rowed in tub boats half-outrigged. Distance ½ mile. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club who have not entered or rowed for Challenge Fours or Senior Pairs. Entrance Rs. 15 per boat. Prizes, tankards.

DOUBLE SCULLING RACE.—To be rowed in half-outrigged tub pairs. Distance ½ mile. Open to members of any Indian Boat-Club. Lady coxswains. Entrance Rs. 10 per boat. Prizes, pewters for crew and locket for coxswain.

SENIOR SCULLS.—To be rowed in half-outrigged whiffs. Distant about ¾ mile. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, tankard.

JUNIOR SCULLS.—To be rowed in half-outrigged whiffs. Distance ½ mile. Open to members of any Indian Boat Club who have not entered or rowed for Challenge Fours, Senior Pairs or Senior Sculls. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize, tankard.

ENTRANCES.—To be notified to the Honorary Secretary, Boats, Bombay Gymkhana, on or before 3rd March, 1882. Weights and colours to be stated.

LAWN-TENNIS AND BADMINTON.

The days fixed for the Lawn-tennis and Badminton challenge matches at the Gymkhana are the 6th, 9th and 10 March. They will be open to representatives of any club or service. Entrance Rs. 3 for single and Rs. 6 for double match. Entries must be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before 3rd March. There will be three events: 1, single lawn-tennis; 2, double lawn-tennis; 3, double badminton. The lawn-tennis matches will be played in the afternoons on the grass courts at the Gymkhana according to the M. C. C. rules as printed and posted in the pavillion and with the balls in use at the Gymkhana. The match is the best of three sets of eleven games each, no vantage games. Badminton will be played in the mornings in the pavilion. The match is the best of three games of fifteen each. The size of the court and the rules observed being the same as in Poona. Prizes will be given to the winners.

There will also be a Hindoo Lawn-tennis double match on the same days—open to representatives of any club or service. Entrance Rs. 6. To be played on the rink with the balls in use at the Gymkhana and according to the rules followed at the Gymkhana. The match to be the best of three games of fifteen up. Entries close on 3rd March.

SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Steeplechase."—For all untrained Arabs and C. B. ponies, 13-2 to carry 11 stone; 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ of an inch under. Arabs to carry 7lbs. extra; course about ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Steeplechase."—For all untrained horses that have been regularly hunted during the present season with the Bombay hounds. Arabs and C. B. horses to carry catch weights over 11 stone. Walers catch weights over 13 stone. S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Horses entered for this Race to be certified, if necessary, by a member of the Hunt Committee.

3RD RACE.—"Gymkhana Pony Stakes."—Weights and conditions as in No. 1. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 5.

4TH RACE.—"Hack Stakes."—For all untrained Arabs and C. B. hacks.. Catch weights over 11 stones. About half mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

SECOND DAY.—13TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—"Gymkhana Steeplechase."—For all uutrained Arabs and C. B. horses. Catch weights over 11 stone. S. C. about a mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

2ND RACE.—"Hunt Pony Steeplechase."—For all untrained ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights over 11 stone. Other conditions same as in "Hunt Steeplechase." S. C. about 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

3RD RACE.—"Ladies' Bracelet."—For all Arabs and C. B. horses, that are *bona fide* the property of and have been regularly ridden by ladies. Catch weights over 11 stone. Prize: a bracelet. Winner receives entrance money. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

4TH RACE.—"Gymkhana Polo Stakes."—For all recognized Gymkhana Polo ponies 13-2 and under. To be certified if necessary by the Honorary Secretary, Polo. Catch weights over 10 stone 7 lbs. Quarter mile heats without dismounting. Entrance Rs. 5.

5TH RACE.—"Wind up Skurry."—For all untrained Galloways and Ponies. 14 hands to carry 11 stone 7 lbs.; 2 lbs. allowed for every quarter of an inch under. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

1. Races to take place on Kennedy Sea Face.
2. Nomination to be confined to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Byculla or Bombay Clubs, or any of the services stationed in Bombay.
3. Gentlemen riders only. Colours to be worn.
4. Entries to close at noon, Wednesday, 8th March; post entries allowed up to noon on Friday, 10th March, on payment of double entrance money.
5. Three horses in separate interests to start, or the added money will be withheld.
6. In all races where there are five or more starters, the second horse will save his stake.
7. Ponies must be measured at the Gymkhana on the morning of the 8th March.
8. Winners in any previous Gymkhana or other races once 7lbs. extra; oftener 10 lbs.; no other allowances or penalties.
9. All objections must be made in writing to the Stewards and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15, which will be forfeited if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.
10. No objection will be considered, unless lodged within 24 hours after the race.
11. Untrained horses and ponies are those that have not been trained for twelve months previous to this meeting.
12. The decision of the Stewards to be final.
13. All letters to be addressed and entries made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY, Sky Races,
20, Rampart Row.

DOG AND PONY SHOW.

TO BE HELD ON 14TH MARCH.

CLASSES FOR PONIES.

I.—For C. B. ponies, 12-2 and under. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd Rs. 10.

II.—For Country ponies, 13-2 and under. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Rs. 15.

III.—For Pegu ponies, 13-2 and under. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd Rs. 10.

IV.—For all galloways not exceeding 14 hands. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Rs. 15.

V.—For qualified ladies' hacks not exceeding 14-1. Prize, a necklace.

VI.—For pairs of harness ponies of any description not exceeding 13-3. 1st Prize, Rs. 30; 2nd Rs. 15.

VII.—For leaping—limited to C. B. ponies 13-2 and under. 1st prize, saddle and briddle; 2nd Rs. 20; 3rd Rs. 10.

Second prizes will not be given unless there are ten entries in the class. Third prizes may be awarded by the judges in any class of special merit.

CLASSES FOR DOGS.

I.—Grey and Deerhounds (including Persians). 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

II.—Sporting dogs—spaniels, retrievers, pointers, setters, &c. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

III.—Non-sporting dogs—mastiffs, bull-mastiffs, St. Bernards, bloodhounds, &c. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

IV.—Newfoundlands and folleys. (If there are sufficient entries, separate classes for these will be made.) 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

V.—Bull-dogs. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

VI.—Bull-terriers. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

VII.—Fox-terriers. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd Rs. 10.

VIII.—English and smooth-haired terriers. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

IX.—Scotch and broken-haired terriers, including skye, dandie, dinmonts, bedlingtons, &c. 1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

X.—Pet dogs, not exceeding 10 lbs. in weight. (In this class may be entered Italians, greyhounds, pugs, Blenheims, King Charles spaniels, and any description of dog not enterable in another class.)

XI.—Foreign dogs, *i. e.*, dogs which would be considered foreign dogs in Egland, exceeding 10 lbs. in weight. (In this class may be entered Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Pomeranian, Dalmatian, Brinjari, Rampore, Bandora, South Sea Islands, Esquimaux, Maltese, French or Spanish poodles, pariahs or any other dogs.) 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd. Rs. 10.

XII.—Puppies of all nationalities and breeds, not more than four months old. Entrance half price. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15; 3rd, Rs. 10.

XIII.—Bitch and pups of all breeds, pup's age not to exceed four weeks. 1st prize, Rs. 20; 2nd, Rs. 15.

XIV.—Champion. For the best dog in the show. Prize, Rs. 30.

Second prizes or third prizes will not be given unless there are ten or fifteen entries in the class.

1. The show will be held in the Government Mews on the Esplanade.
2. Entries will close on Thursday, 9th March. Entrance fees, Rs. 3 for ponies, Rs. 2 for dogs.
3. Ponies and dogs for exhibition must be sent to the show yard not later than 6 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, 14th March, in charge of their own attendants. Exhibitors will have to provide the necessary food for their animals.
4. Ponies must be provided with heel ropes and head stalls, and dogs with strong collars and chains. Harness must be sent with ponies entered in class VI.
5. The price of ponies and dogs entered for sale to be stated when the entries are made. 5 per cent. for the fund will be deducted from all sales effected.
6. No pony or dog to be taken away before the hour fixed by the Committee for the closing of the show, without special permission.
7. The Committee will not be responsible for any accident or loss.
8. The above to be subject to any alteration the Committee may make.
9. Entries to be made with full particulars, and all letters to be addressed to—Honorary Secretary, Pony and Dog Show, Bombay Gymkhana.

CHESS.

The Chess Tournament will commence on 6th March, and gentlemen anxious to compete will kindly send their names to the Honorary Secretary, Chess, Bombay Gymkhana, on or before the 4th March. The rules and regulations of the Tournament will be affixed on the notice board on the day after the closing of the entries. Open to members and honorary members of the Gymkhana.

BOWLING.

A Bowling Tournament is now being played and will be concluded on the evening of the 2nd March. Prizes, 1st Rs. 25; 2nd Rs. 15; 3rd Rs. 10. A match Married *vs.* Single will be played on the evening of the 3rd March, two rinks with four men aside. Entries to be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, Bowling, Bombay Gymkhana. Open to members.

POLO.

The Poona Polo Club has intimated its intention of sending a team down to meet Bombay during the meeting, and the match will probably be played on Monday, the 6th March.

WELLINGTON RACES—1882.

ENTRANCES, 20TH FEBBUARY.

TRIAL STAKES.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Fizz.
Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Maid of Orleans.
Mr. Aubrey's .. .. .. Congoola.
Mr. Herbert's .. .. .. Linkboy.

WELLINGTON DERBY.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Honey Suckle.
Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Orion.
Aga Jan's .. .. .. Baltic.
Aga Ali Asker's .. .. .. Ruby.
Kisen Sing's .. .. .. Red Hassard.
Do. .. .. .. Knight Templar.
Mr. G. Desa Ur's .. .. .. G. A. H.
Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw's .. Behman.
Do. .. .. .. Nosherwan.

MAIDEN PURSE.

Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Maid of Orleans.

OOTACAMUND PURSE.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Snowdrop.
Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Blacklock.
Aga Jan's .. .. .. Baltic.
Aga Ali Asker's .. .. .. Copenhagen.
Mr. G. Desa Ur's .. .. .. G. A. H.
Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw's .. Behman.
Do. .. .. .. Nosherwan.

JACKATALLA PURSE.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Honey Suckle.
Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Orion.
Aga Jan's .. .. .. Baltic.
Aga Ali Asker's .. .. .. Ruby.
Kisen Sing's .. .. .. Red Hassard.
Do. .. .. .. Knight Templar.
Mr. G. Desa Ur's .. .. .. G. A. H.
Mr. Cursetjee Dhunjeeshaw's .. Behman.
Do. .. .. .. Nosherwan.

RICHARD'S STAKES.

Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Maid of Orleans.

NILGIRI CUP.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Fizz.
Colonel Utterson's .. .. .. Maid of Orleans.
Mr. Herbert's .. .. .. Linkboy.
Mr. Aubrey's .. .. .. Congoola

PLANTER'S CUP.

Rajah of Paikparra's .. .. .. Hobart.
Mr. Aubrey's .. .. .. Coongoola.

W. LONSDALE,
Honorary Secretary, pro tem.

BENGAL.

THE STEAM TRAMWAY.—On Thursday last the question of the introduction of steam-engines to draw tram cars along Chauringhi and Bhowanipur came up for discussion before the Town Council of the Calcutta Corporation, and was rejected by the majority of those present.—*Englishman.*

THUGGEE BY POISONING.—Colonel W. R. Gordon, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, who lately returned from his tour of inspection in Behar, has gone to the district of Saran, to enquire into several cases of drugging and [illegible], which have lately occurred in that part of the country.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 18th February there were 228 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 27·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 265 deaths, and the death-rate was 36·3 per thousand. There were 21 deaths from cholera, 74 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 8 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 3 non-Asiatics, 5 mixed races, 163 Hindus, 56 Muhammadans and 1 of other race.

RIFLE MATCH AMONGST MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.—A match was lately arranged between the Behar Mounted Rifles, and the Calcutta and Ghazipur mounted companies, eight men in each team to fire at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range. The Calcutta Company won with a score of 402 points, an average of 50·25 out of a highest possible 84 per man; the Behar men coming second with 401, while the Ghazipur team scored only 344. The best individual score was 67, made by Captain Bourdillon, of the Calcutta team.

NEW CHART.—A clear and beautifully engraved chart of the Indian Ocean, from Suez to Penang, has been published by the Marine Survey Department, which also shows the direction and rate of the oceanic currents during the N.-E. and S.-W. monsoons, the lines of equal magnetic variation or declination, and the sea temperatures. We have to acknowledge a copy of the above, as also of a plan of the port of Moulmein. The firstnamed chart has been compiled by Mr. R. Carrington, and the latter is published from a survey made by Mr. Maurice Bean, of the Indian Marine.—*Statesman.*

CATTLE DISEASE.—A native paper draws attention to a fact, which seems to have a very strong bearing on the question of the outbreaks of cattle disease. A Bengali zemindar of Gya introduced in one of his estates a system of registration of deaths of cattle. When an animal died, the carcass was either burned or buried at the zemindar's expense. The hide was not in any case made use of. During the first year, the deaths of cattle within about a square mile were 149; the second year they fell to 30, and the next year to 20. The result was that the *chamars* deserted the village. This put the people to some inconvenience, and they actually pressed the zemindar to drop the registration system, and allow the *chamars* to come back. He did so, with the result that the death-rate amongst his cattle has risen to its original figure.

DESTRUCTION OF ANOTHER JUTE PRESS.—We have to record the destruction of another large Jute Press by fire yesterday (Friday) morning. The Reverside Press Company's two jute godowns, situated in the Strand Road, were at 9 A. M. yesterday observed to be quite safe, passengers passing at that time seeing nothing unusual. At 9-5 A.M. two Baboo employés, while engaged at work in the office, saw flames issuing from a small quantity of loose jute lying in the godown. While endeavouring to extinguish the flames they burst out in other directions, and in a few minutes the whole godown was in flames. The flames quickly spread to the godown adjoining, and in half an hour the two buildings were one mass of flames. We are informed that there were between 15,000 and 20,000 drums of jute in the two godowns, together with a large quantity of loose jute, and the whole of this has been destroyed. The Calcutta Fire Brigade was promptly on the spot, and the engines in full play. Hand engines were also put into requisition, and the Port Commissioners' fire-engine steamer the Hetty steamed up to the spot in a few minutes, and with her powerful appliances on board had some dozen hose in full play on the burning buildings. A fire-brigade from H. M. S. Ruby was also on the spot, and the blue jackets did good service in lending a hand wherever required.—*Englishman.*

DACOITY WITH MURDER.—A dacoity was committed across the water some eight miles south of Howrah on Friday last, accompained by murder, and as far as we are able to gather, the chief object of the outrage was revenge rather than plunder, as out of considerable property only Rs. 100 was taken by the dacoits. The story of the case is as follows:—There were two brothers who owned some land, and one was desirous of purchasing the share of the other. In consequence, however, of a quarrel, the brother sold his share to a neighbour, and shortly after died. The surviving brother made many overtures to the neighbour to induce him to part with his property, but in vain; so the former collected a gang of about 12 men together, and on Friday night proceeded to a house in which the latter was staying with a friend—the only other individual with them being an old woman. When the uproar commenced, the owner of the house dashed out of it, followed by "the neighbour," who was seized by the dacoits and dragged towards a tank close by. The unfortunate man, managing to get hold of a tree, held on so tightly and struggled so hard for his life, that his murderers were unable to force him to loose his hold; they therefore bore him to the ground and cut his throat from ear to ear. Villagers from a neighbouring village turned out in pursuit of the dacoits, and one of the latter was seized, but effected his escape again after severely wounding his captor. The police near the place were soon on the scene, and, a few hours after them, the District Superintendent and the Inspector, and the result of their efforts is that everyone conected with this cowardly murder has been arrested and the stolen property recovered.—*Englishman.*

A PRIVATE RAILWAY.

IN a quite, unostentatious manner during the last month, the necessary capital has been subscribed for a small railway, which, so far as we can judge, will supply a decided want, and prove a remunerative undertaking to the investors. We allude to the Deoghur Railway Company, Limited: capital Rs. 2,75,000. No advertisement, so far as we can see, has appeared in any of the public prints, nor indeed, so far as we know, has anything beyond the merest allusion to such a railway been made. Yet the Company has been formed, the capital subscribed, and everything put in train to commence operations.

The Deoghur railway will have a single line on the metre-guage of about 6¼ miles in length; and it will connect the Baidyanath station of the East Indian Railway and the village of Rohini with the famous Hindoo temple at Deoghur. Surveys of the line have already been made, and plans prepared and approved by Government, and it is fully expected that within twelve months of the land being handed over by Government in terms of their agreement, the line will be in full working order. The articles of agreement provide that the Secretary of State shall grant a lease to the Company for a term of 1,000 years, free of all rent and revenue, of all such land as shall be required as necessary for the construction, maintenance working of the railway, and of the sidings, and stations for the same, at and between Baidyanath and Deoghur, with a branch to Rohini. The Company on their part are to undertake that the line with its branches and sidings shall be completed and ready for traffic within twelve-months of their being put into undisturbed possession of the land; that the Company shall provide the necessary rolling-stock; that the construction and working shall be under the orders of the local Government; that not less than one train shall run daily each way; and that the Government mails and parcels shall be carrid free. They further agree that the following shall be the maximum fares for the entire distance either way :—1st class, 8 annas; 2nd class, 4 annas; 3rd class, 2 annas. Goods and merchandise to be carried at the rate of not more than 6 pie per maund, the minimum charge not to exceed one rupee. We think that the Government has acted in a very liberal manner to the Company. It is not proposed for the present to have any directors, but to leave the management entirely with Messrs. Burn and Co., the managing agents. We trust that the company may have a prosperous career, and we see no reason why it should not.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES FOR THE HILLS.—Mrs. Grant Duff and family, who left Madras on Wednesday, accompanied by Captain Bagot, A.-D.-C., and Captain Gordon, A.-D.-C., have reached Coonoor by easy stages, and will remain there ten days, when they will proceed to Ootacamund. His Excellency the Governor will leave Madras next Wednesday evening, after Council, for Bangalore, and will go thence, *viâ* Mysore and the Seegor Ghaut, to Ootacamund, and return to Madras on the 11th proximo. The exodus of the Government from Madras to Ootacamund will take place on the 30th March. The head-quarters of the Government will remain at Ootacamund until the end of October, or for seven months; but during that period, His Excellency the Governor will try to visit Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Travancore.—*Mail.*

INSPECTION OF THE BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS.—We learn from a Bangalore correspondent that "the annual inspection of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifle Corps was carried out on the 24th February by Major-General W. Payn, C.B., Commanding Mysore Division. At the close of the inspection, the General addressed the corps and said he was very glad to notice a great improvement in the drill, the marches, and in the clothing of the corps, as compared with last year. With the exception of a little crowding occasionally in the ranks, the men, he said, worked well and steadily, and it would give him great pleasure to report favourably on this occasion to the Madras Government. The Volunteers turned out well, as follows:—Field Officers two, Captains four, Staff Sergeants three, Sergeants fifteen, Bugler one, rank and file 112, recruits twenty-three, Cadets twenty-eight.—*Madras Mail.*

A LAUNDRY AT BANGALORE.—We understand that the house next to Messrs. Jaun Mahomed and Co.'s shop, on Residency Road, has been engaged for the proposed Laundry. The scheme has been projected, we believe, by Mrs. Henry Pope, wife of the Chaplain of St. Mark's Church, and a few other kind-hearted ladies, who are desirous of finding suitable work for some of the many destitute Eurasian and European women in Bangalore, and at the same time, to rid the European community, as much as possible, of the "*dhoby*" nuisance. A double purpose will thus be served, and the public-spirited, charitably disposed ladies in question deserve to succeed. A small washing and mangling machine has been obtained, and will be set up, we understand, during the week. The services of a respectable European matron have been secured, and two East Indian women have been engaged to start work. The starting of this Laundry affords striking evidence of the happy influence for good which is being effected by the local Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

ASSAULTING A SERGEANT MAJOR.—Two Gunners of the 1-3rd Battery were, a few days ago, apprehended by the police when in the act of disposing of their military kits in the General Bazaar and were handed over to the Battery Guard, who had in the meantime been communicated with. On Saturday last while awaiting trial at the orderly room, one of them assaulted the Battery Sergt. Major Newall, rather severely. This is the 2nd instance during the past few months that this unfortunate Sergeant Major has been roughly handled. On the former occasion a Sergeant of the Battery struck him with his fist for which offence he was reduced to the rank of Gunner. The Gunner in the present case told the officer commanding that he was driven to desert by the tyranny of the Sergeant Major. We hear that strict enquiries are being made regarding the ill-feeling existing between the men and the Sergeant Major in question.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

A NEW CLUB AT MADRAS.—The members of the Cosmopolitan Club held a meeting on the 11th instant, under the presidency of Mr. H. B. Grigg, Director of Public Instruction, when it was decided to purchase the premises known as Simpson's warehouse on the Mount Road for Rs. 17,100 for the purpose of locating the club. The members decided to issue debentures of Rs. 500 each to run for seven years, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., the debentures to be transferable only among the members of the club. The building has been purchased on behalf of the club by Mr. Batcha Sahib, who very kindly advanced the money, free of interest, on condition that the purchase is completed by the 15th April next—three months from the date of purchase. It was accordingly resolved to call upon members to take up debentures by the 5th April next, in default interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. The purchase having so far been completed on behalf of the club by Messrs. Runganatha Row and Batcha Sahib, it was resolved to thank them for their kind services.—*Standard.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

NEW MARKET FOR LAHORE.—The design for the proposed Municipal market at Lahore has been accepted by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A RAILWAY GUARD KILLED.—On the 19th instant, a European railway guard named Alexander, in charge of a train running on the Khushalgurh Branch line, was knocked off the train at the Daryana bridge, and killed.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ALLAHABAD SESSIONS.—The next Criminal Sessions of the local High Court commence on Monday. The case of Driver Watts, who was in charge of the mail-train which collided with a goods-train at Shekoabad the other day, is, we believe, the only one for trial.—*Indian Herald.*

ACCIDENT AT A LEVEL-CROSSING.—We hear that on the morning of the 22nd instant the down train for Lahore came into contact with the Multan city double-crossing gate, thereby causing a detention of an hour. The gate is said to have been half open at the time.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A.-DE-C. TO THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.—It is Captain H. R. Rose, of the Border Regiment, and not Captain E. T. Rose, of the 10th Hussars, as announced by a down-country paper, who is to be appointed A.-de-C. to Sir A. C. Lyall, the coming Lieutenant Governor of the N.-W. Provinces.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THEFT FROM A PUBLIC OFFICE.—The money chest of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department was removed from the office on Wednesday night and broken open. Rs. 36 were removed, but currency notes to the value of Rs. 400 were left. The chest was a heavy iron one, and it must have taken four men to remove it. No clue as to the thieves has been found.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

COMMISSARIAT TRIALS.—In continuation of our note on the subject, in our issue of the 23rd instant, we understand that the trial of Mr. Showell will come on for hearing at Pindi on the 23rd March. Some other European clerks in the Transport Department will be tried about the same time. It is a matter for regret that, besides the above cases no less than three native officials of the Punjab Government are at present under suspension on charges of bribery.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

GRIEVANCES OF CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICERS.—Some heart-burning, we understand, exists amongst the non-military medical officers in civil employ at the restrictions which at present preclude their advancement to more lucrative professional appointments. Many of these officers are fully qualified in a professional point of view, and some of them have taken high degrees in British Universities, and although it may be right to restrict the chief controlling appointments to men in the services, there seems no apparent reason why the doors should be closed against the admission of men who had shown themselves professionally qualified, simply because they were not members of the Indian Medical Service, into such departments as the Sanitary and Vaccination, as Professors of Medical Colleges. Appointments of this kind should unquestionably be filled according to fitness alone, regardless of whether the best available happened to be in or out of the service, and restrictions which at present preclude such a choice most certainly call for modification.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE TOUR OF THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail* from Benares 18th Feb., states:—The Maharaja of Travancore left for Gya by special train this morning at half-past ten, attended by the Dewan, and accompanied (as far as Bankipore only) by Mr. and Mrs. Hannyngton. The same honours were paid as on the Maharaja's arrival on Wednesday. The Maharaja will stay a day longer at Gaya than was laid down in the programme, and will not, therefore, reach Calcutta until Wednesday, the 22nd February. Other changes in the programme are intended. His Highness, it is understood, will leave Calcutta on the 26th instant for Allahabad, Fyzabad, Agra, Muthra, and Delhi. Instead, however, of returning *via* Allahabad there is a prospect of His Highness visiting Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore, and of his rejoining the G. I. P. Railway at Khundwa only. He will again, it is supposed, visit Nassick, and then continue his route homewards *via* Dhond, arriving at Tinnevelly about the 18th March. The visit to Pondicherry, it is understood, has been given up, and Combaconum is likely to be favoured with His Highness's presence for a few hours on the return journey.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Travancore and party, numbering some 250 souls, arrived at Calcutta on Wednesday morning, under a salute of nineteen guns. His Highness, who travelled by special train, was received at the Howrah platform by Mr. Hope, Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; Lieutenant N. C. Harbord, A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy; Major Harrington, Political Agent; Major Ketchen, Commander of the Travancore Forces; and Dr. Houston, residency Surgeon, Travancore; the three last named gentlemen having arrived in Calcutta two days previously. His Highness immediately after alighting from his saloon carriage, was conducted so one of His Excellency the Viceroy's carriages which was in attendance, and driven to his residence, No. 16, Store Road, Ballygunge, under an escort of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. His Highness is accompanied by the Hon'ble

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V. Ramayengar, Dewan, and Rao Ramnath and Mr. Watts, his Private Secretaries. Among the party are several ladies of the Maharaja's household.—*Indian Daily News.*

Yesterday (Friday) afternoon His Excellency the Viceroy received a private visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore in the Throne-room. Brigadier General Hughes and Staff were present on the occasion. One of His Excellency's carriages, containing the Military Secretary, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and an A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, went to His Highness's private residence for the purpose of bringing the Maharaja to Government House. On aligating at Government House, His Highness was conducted upstairs by the Military Secretary and the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department and was received at the top of the stairs by the Secretary in the Foreign Department. His Excellency the Viceroy then advanced, and received His Highness midway between the throne and the entrance to the throne-room, and led His Highness to a seat immediately on his right hand. To the Maharaja's right sat Major Harrington, the Political Agent to Travancore. On the left of His Excellency were seated the Foreign Secretary, Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, His Excellency's Staff, and the District Staff. After a short conversation *uttar* and *pan* were served to the Maharaja by His Excellency the Viceroy, the interview ended. His Highness was escorted to and from Government House by a party of the 6th Bengal Cavalry. The marble hall during the interview was lined by a party of the Viceroy's bodyguard, while His Excellency's band performed at the grand stairs. A guard of the 6th Warwickshire Regiment, with band and colors, was stationed in front of the grand stairs, and saluted His Highness on arrival at, and departure from, Government House, while a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William announcing the visit.—*Indian Daily News.*

MASONIC BALL AT LAHORE.

THE Masonic ball, which took place at the Montgomery-hall on Monday evening last, was the first that the Masons have ever had in Lahore. There were many difficulties to be overcome before the success which certainly attended this ball could be secured, and strange, very strange to say, the most formidable opposition arose from some of the fraternity, who vowed by all the emblems of the mystical art that the ball would, nay must be, a failure. But the earnest brothers who were the strong pillars of the work have erected such an edifice as will, it is confidently believed, last for some time to come. On Monday night there were about 250 persons present, including the guests who were invited; and this number, it is considered, is a sufficient guarantee that an annual ball may, in future, be held. All good and true Masons will hope that this anticipation will be realised. The entrance to the hall was by the corridor, the sides of which were lined with shrubs and flowers; the hall was well lighted, the decorations of the last ball were used, and the walls were also hung with the handsome banners of the four lodges in Lahore and the emblems of Masonic degrees. From the gallery were hung alternately banners of Knights Templars of Malta, Candia, Crete, Rhodes, Palestine, Red Cross and others; and the emblems of Past Master, Master Mason, Royal Arch, Red Cross, and many others. On the pillasters of the hall symbolical banners of the twelve tribes of Israel, Royal Arch Banners and Tracing Boards. Above these, symbols of Temperance, Prudence, Fortitude, Justice, Brotherly Love, Truth, Faith, Hope, Charity, Circumspection, Fidelity, Wisdom, Strength, Beauty. The trophy was made up of a group of swords of Knights Templars and Knights of the Red Cross. A column on a pedestal representing an Altar of Incense; on the column a banner symbolical of the Trinity; lower down, the square (and compasses, and five-pointed star; sword and trowel; square, compasses and rule; pick, crowbar and shovel, mitre, sceptre, staff of faith; the sceptres of the three Arch Principals; the Terrestrial and Celestial globes on the sides and columns, with the three masonic lights. These were edged with ferns, and, as a joke, at the foot of the trophy was the poker and tongs.

The Lawrence-hall, which was the supper-room, had large emblems representing the jewels of the several degrees, and by them groups of flags, and the Union Jack, with garlands. The tables were seven in number and arranged to seat 3 ×7= 21, or 147 in one bout, so that the perfect number of the Masons—the 7—was well observed. On the table, trays and flower troughs made of masonic emblems, and even in the number of lights the number 7 was used, or its multiples. All the arrangements were good and the ball was very successful.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MR. COWEN ON THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. COWEN, M.P., addressed a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Newcastle, in the Circus, Percy-street, in that town. The hon. member, after reviewing the state of European politics, said that neither externally nor internally were affairs reassuring. The horizon was scattered with portending clouds. The elements of disaffection, jealousy, and gathering anger were rife all round. Interests which it was deemed our province to safeguard were directly threatened, and principles of policy which it was formerly conceived to be our duty to defend were in danger. Yet the discussion had dropped into a whisper. Dealing with the Irish question, he said the Irish people believed they had an interest in the land in a sense unknown of in this country. According to the Brehon law, the land belonged, not to the individual, but to the sept. The chief held his position by choice more than by inheritance. This system we ridiculed as obsolete, or ignored as ante-diluvian. But neither our penal laws, our anti-Papal edsion and essive confiscations, nor centuries of oppre the mind of justice had been able to eradicate had a share in the Irish peasant. It was belief that faith that he built his cabin on the hillside, drained his bit of bog, and fenced his field. All who had attempted to legislate on that question had recognized this root idea of the Celtic land system. Generations of dispute had evolved two systems of reconciling ancient usage with modern ways—first, tenant-right, by which the cultivator had secured a free and saleable interest in his holding; and, secondly, ownership on the guarantee of the State. The framers of the Land Act adopted neither of these plans absolutely, but they adopted modifications of both. Like all compromises, the Act had satisfied neither party. The landowners described it as spoliation; the tenants complained that the concessions made under it were insufficient. Generally, rents had been reduced to Griffith's valuation. This valuation was made for the purpose of taxation, and it included not only the land, but the farm-houses and steadings. The tenants argued that to reduce the rents only to this standard was not enough, as under it they would have to pay rent upon improvements made by themselves or purchased from their predecessors. This, they held, was not only unfair, but, according to Mr. Healy's clause, illegal. But, whatever the reason, the Act had so far failed to satisfy either side. It was a subtle and ingenious piece of legislation. To utilize an Americanism, the Act was "to clever by half." The landlords declared that they assented to the measure upon the assurance of its promoters that it would not reduce rents. But they found that rents were being reduced fully 25 per cent. This, on many encumbered estates, absorbed the small margin left for the limited owners, and naturally they were angry. It was calculated that the tenants would accept one case, or a set of cases, in a district as tests, and voluntarily settle with their landlords on that basis out of court. The Executive of the Land League initiated such a mode of procedure, and if they had been allowed to put it into practice it might have succeeded. The Cabinet, however, sent Mr. Parnell to prison for suggesting the plan that they themselves now advocated, but advocated in vain. There were three Chief Commissioners, 36 Sub-Commissioners, several valuers, and a secretary at work. They had been engaged since October, and had settled about a thousand cases. Half of these, however, had been appealed against, so that really considerably below that number had been finally settled. Some, it was true, had been adjusted out of court, but both out of court, and in court the number absolutely closed up to this time was not a thousand. There were 600,000 tenants living in Ireland, and nearly 300,000 of them could take their rents into court for adjustment. If they all applied, and if from one cause or other the rate of progress was not better, the present staff would not complete their decisions this century. The Act would cost to work on its present scale about £70,000 a year. The expenditure for it since it started had been about £17,000, which was more than the amount of the rents dealt with, and greatly in excess of the reductions made. The financial part of the question might have been overlooked if the measure had produced the results promised. But, politically, it had certainly failed; and, socially, its success was more than doubtful. The system of dual ownership that it created in some instances and perpetuated in others was economically unsound, and would no more stand the strain of the succession of bad seasons than the Act of 1870 did. The Act was having a demoralizing effect on the character of the people, inasmuch as it was creating a nation of litigants. The League scheme would have been attended with no such injurious results. It would have conflicted with no economic principles and done injustice to no party. The owner's interest would have been honestly bought out on equitable terms. By the State guaranteeing the landlords the price of their property, by an estimate of rent fixed after the plan followed in Prussia and recently in Roumania with pre-eminent success, the tenants would have been able to secure their holdings by easy instalments, as workmen and tradesmen in this country bought their houses through building societies. A beneficent revolution might thus have been wrought without injustice, loss, or anger. But the landlords would not reason, and the English people would not listen, and the honest, moderate, and, in the highest and best sense of the word, conservative proposal of the Irish peasantry was scornfully rejected. The result we all knew only too well. What was refused three years ago would be taken thankfully now. But animosities had been aroused, and resentment, the force of which the Government had not been able yet correctly to gauge, had been started, which the present generation would not see die out. The initial error of the Cabinet was in treating a vast national upheaval as the work of a handful of malcontents. According to one Cabinet Minister, Ireland at the general election was enjoying unparalleled contentment. According to another, there was no necessity for further land legislation, as the failure of the Act of 1870 had not been proved. When the new Parliament met Irish affairs were crushed into a corner. The Disturbance Bill was the result of an accident and of Irish adroitness. When the Coercion code was applied for the Cabinet assured the House of Commons that it would be used lightly, and only for a short time. On the third reading of the Bill, the Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant stated that it would be only necessary under it to put a couple of dozen of misguided persons under temporary restraint. Immediately it became law, through columns of exulting articles and speeches, we were assured that the Land Leaguers were cowards, that the mere threat of the Castle had cowed them and that the leaders had taken to flight. Opinion sobered down when it was discovered that the leaders had neither fled nor been frightened. Arrests were made rapidly. Among them were members of Parliament, Catholic priests, numerous town councillors, poor-law guardians, and town commissioners. By the end of the Session the Ministry had incarcerated not a couple of dozen of miscreants, but over a couple of hundred of influential and respected citizens. But we were asked to wait for the last act, which would set all things righ. The cupidity of the peasants was emphasized and expatiated upon. They were described as among the meanest and most ungrateful of human kind. It was predicted that, when they realized the advantages of the Act, they would abandon their quondam chiefs and cheer for the Ministry that had sent these tenants to prison. Once more the prophets were wrong. A Convention was held in Dublin, and at it these sordid tenants surpassed their own executive in the strength of their demands. Instead of the League forcing the Convention, the Convention forced the League. Clinging still to the fatal belief that the agitation was manufactured, the Government suppressed the organization, arrested its leaders, opened their correspondence, put down public meetings, seized their newspapers, and established a veritable white terror. Then again the stereotyped shout of satisfaction was sent up by the British public. Now, surely, the dragon's teeth were drawn. It was three months since these Draconian edicts were promulgated, and what had been their effect? Disorder had increased, charges had multiplied, and law was only enforced by the aid of 60,000 soldiers—horse, foot, and artillery—more than 12,000 gendarmes, and an army of spies acting under the direction of military magistrates. With its leaders in gaol, and all the appliances of public life suspended, this ubiquitous League still lived, and its orders were obeyed. Englishmen, however, still reasoned themselves into the belief that it was an organized cabal, with no hold on public opinion. They did this in the face of incontestable evidence that outside of the official caste, and apart from the interference of police-constables, the troops of the Castle, and the dependents of the landlords and magistrates, the entire population in three provinces, and majority in the fourth, were in sympathy with the movement. Such opinion on the subject of coercion was shown by the action of the municipality of Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford. Statements, too, as to the foreign supply of funds had been made the basis of much unfair criticism. Large amounts, it was true, had been contributed by Irish emigrants and exiles, and no stronger proof could be given of the intensity of the feeling against the existing order of things in Ireland. Lord Derby, who was once a large Irish landlord, and who had an hereditary knowledge of Irish politics, was the only statesman that had had the candour to admit that the uprising was national. Ireland's discontent would not be appeased by recriminations, nor by Coercion Acts, nor by Arms Acts. They might exasperate, but they would not pacify the people by such clumsy instruments of oppression. They had broken or suspended, or over-ridden the law in Ireland so often and so arbitrarily that they had destroyed all respect for it in the mind of the Irish peasant. The Executive, without coercion, could disperse mobs, quell riots, patrol disturbed districts, arrest any man who assaulted or intimidated his neighbour. These powers were sufficient for all the righteous performance of Government. It was false to say that the land agitation was designed for overt purposes, and that its leaders contrived criminal excesses. Its founders denounced both illegality and cruelty. Mr. Davitt, the day before he was arrested, remarked to him that his only fear was that the Government, by its repressive measures, were driving the people either to arms or to outrages. He had tried the former plan, he said, and he paid dearly for his experiment. The latter never helped any good cause. These sentiments the League leaders had again and again expressed to him in all the freedom of friendly intercourse, but the Government had removed the only barrier that existed against terrorism. The Government returns clearly showed that they had arrested, not the village ruffians, but the village leaders—the men whose influence held the ruffians in check. The Irish Executive learnt nothing and forgot nothing. It was to-day enforcing ordinances as hateful, and measures as despotic as those which in the dark days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh provoked Liberal reprobation and indignation. It was a bitter wrong on their past professions that their first Advanced Liberal Cabinet should have signalized its possession of power by putting in force modes of rule the denunciation of which secured them popular approval and won them office. Had their indiscriminate supporters considered what would be the consequence of this ruinous Irish policy? They could not always keep untried and unconvicted men in gaol. A day would come when the prisoners must be released; and then released, what then? There had been altogether over 600 "suspects" imprisoned. There were still 500 in custody. For offences arising out of the agitation there had been imprisoned for longer or shorter terms fully 500 more persons, among them a number of boys for whistling "Harvey Duff." Did they think that the feelings of these men and their families towards England would be sweetened or softened by their imprisonment? Did they emagine that they would be any more easy to manage when they got free? Every one of them would be smarting under a sense of injury and injustice. They had believed that they were fighting a legitimate and constitutional battle, and they now believed that they were punished partly to please offended landlords and incensed magistrates, and partly to gratify executive intolerance and oppression. Scattered through the country, these thousand persons, rankling under a sense of wrong would foster sentiments of enmity towards England. The Government had supplied every village with a leader of disaffection. Irish gaols had been converted into insurrectionary forcing-houses. No more cowardly and treacherous exercise of power could be produced from all the gloomy records of modern despotism than the arrest of Davitt. It was in the hope of a union between English and Irish Radicals being effected that the Irish vote at the last general election was cast solidly for the Liberals. The understanding was maintained during the Session of 1880, but the introduction of the Coercion Bill, and the temper and manner of its discussion, shattered all those hopes, and dissipated all those expectations. There was a party in Ireland which had no faith in any English league. They believed that Irish members had been in the past and would be in the future used only to serve party purposes. They sought independence in a double sense—ultimate independence of the English Parliament and immediate independence of English parties. They were in a minority, and would probably have remained so, but coercion and English rancour had given them influence and strength. Every turn of the coercion screw, every exhibition of *animus* in speech or newspaper, added to their side and strengthened the opinion that legislative union between the two countries was undesirable if not impossible. There were two models of ruling Ireland. One was to abandon all semblance of law and constitutional freedom and rule it avowedly and openly with the sabre of the dragoon and the bâton of the constable—they could make a desert, decree union, and call it peace; the other and better way was to place Ireland politically and legally on identically the same footing as England, and to give her people the same freedom as we enjoyed, recognize their national idiosincrasies and aspiratious, allow them to regulate their home affairs in their own way, and make them realize that they were an integral part of the United Kingdom and not a subjugated province of the Empire. There were no people more easily ruled than the Irish if they did them justice and treated them as equals. There were none more difficult to rule by that combination of coercion and coaxing, and that entire absence of confidence and trust which had been the distinguishing and disfiguring characteristic of our recent government.—*Times.*

THE RUSSIANS AND THE JEWS.

AT the Mansion House meeting Cardinal Manning spoke as follows:—We have all watched for the last twelve months the anti-Semitic movement in Germany. I look upon it with a two-fold feeling—in the first place with horror as tending to disintegrate the foundations of social life; and, secondly, with great fear lest it may light up an animosity which has already taken flame in Russia and may spread elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) I have read with great regret an elaborate article, full, no doubt, of minute observations, written from Prussia and published in the *Nineteenth Century*, giving a description of the class animosities, jealousies, and rivalries which are at present so rife in that country. When I read that article my first feeling was one of infinite sorrow that the power and energy of the Old Testament should be so much greater in Brandenburg than those of the New. I am sorry to see that a society penetrated with Rationalism has not so much Christian knowledge, Christian power, Christian character, and Christian virtue as to render it impossible that, cultivated, refined, industrious, and energetic as they are, they should endanger the Christian society of that great kingdom. I have also read with pain accounts of the condition of the Russian Jews, bringing against them accusations which, if I touch upon them, I must ask my Jewish friends near me to believe I reject with incredulity and horror. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless I have read that the cause of what has happened in Russia is that the Jews have been pliers of infamous trades—usurers, immoral, demoralizing, and I know not what. When I read these accusations I ask, will they be cured by crime, murder, outrage, abominations of every sort? (Cheers.) Are they not learning the lesson from those who ought to teach a higher? Again, if it be true, which I do not believe, that they are in the condition described, are they not under penal laws? (Hear, hear.) Is there anything that can degrade men more than to close against intelligence, energy, and industry all the honourable careers of public life? (Cheers.) Is there anything that can debase and irritate the soul of man more than to be told, "You must not pass beyond that boundary; you must not go within 18 miles of that frontier; you must not dwell in that town; you must live only in that province?" (Hear, hear.) I do not know how any one can believe that the whole population can fail to be affected in its inmost soul by such laws, and if it be possible to make it worse this is the mode and the discipline to make it so. They bring these accusations against the Russian Jews; why do they not bring them against the Jews of Germany? By the acknowledgment of the anti-Semitic movement the Jews in Germany rise head and sholders above their fellows. (Cheers.) Why do they not bring these accusations against the Jews of France? (Renewed cheers.) Is there any career of public utility, any path of honour, civil or military, in which the Jews have not stood side by side with their countrymen? If the charge is brought against the Jews of Russia, who will bring it against the Jews of England? (Loud cheers.) For uprightness, for refinement, for generosity, for charity, for all the graces and virtues that adorn humanity where will be found examples brighter or more true of human excellence than in this Hebrew race. (Renewed cheers.) And when we are told that the accounts of those atrocities are not to be trusted, I ask if there were to appear in the newspapers long and minute narratives of murder, rapine and other atrocities round about the Egyptian-hall, in Old Jewry, in Houndsditch, in Shoreditch, if it were alleged that the Lord Mayor was looking on, that the Metropolitan Police did nothing, that the Guards at the Tower were seen mingled with the mob, I believe you would thank any men who gave you an opportunity of exposing and contradicting the statement. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Well, then I say we are rendering a public service to the public departments and Ministry of Russia by what we are doing now, and I believe it will carry consolation to the heart of the great Prince who reigns over that vast Empire. (Cheers.) But let me suppose for a moment that these things are true, and I do not found my belief in their truth from what has appeared either in *the Times* newspaper or in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has confirmed the statements. I hold the proofs in my own hand. (Cheers.) And on whom do they come? From official documents, from the Minister of the Interior, General Ignatieff. (Cheers.) The resolution speaks of the laws of Russia as regards its Jewish subjects. I do not assume to be an old jurist in English law, much less to say what the laws of Russia are in this respect. I should not know what to say on the resolution if I did not hold in my hand a rescript of much importance. I hope I shall not be told that, like the Ukase, it is a forgery. These horrible atrocities had continued throughout May, June, and July, and in the month of August this document was issued. The first point in it is that it laments and deplores—what? The atrocities on the Jewish subjects of the Czar? By no means, but the sad condition of the Christian inhabitants of the southern provinces. (Hear, hear.) The next point is that the main cause of these "movements and riots," as they are called to which the Russian nation had been a stranger, is but a commercial one. The third point is that this conduct of the Jews has called forth "protests" on the part of the people, as manifested by acts—of what do you think? Of violence and robbery. (Cheers.) Fourthly, we are told by the Minister of the Interior that the country is subject to malpractices which were, it is known, the cause of the agitation. My Lord Mayor, if the logic of this document be calm, the rhetoric and insinuasion of it are most inflammatory, and I can hardly conceive how, with that rescript in their hands, the Russian population could not have felt that they were encouraged to go on. (Cheers.) The document then goes on to say, "We have appointed a Commission to inquire" into what? "First, what are the trades of the laws which are injurious to the inhabitants of the place; and, secondly, what makes it impracticable to put into force the already existing laws limiting the rights of the Jews in the matter of buying and farming land and trading in intoxicants and usury. Thirdly, how shall these laws be altered so that the Jews can no longer evade them, and what new laws may be passed to prevent their evasion." Besides answering the foregoing questions, the following additional information was sought—first, on usury; secondly, on the number of public-houses; thirdly, on the number of persons in the service of the Jews; fourthly, on the extent and acreage of the land; and lastly, on the number of Jewish agriculturists. We have in our hands the Russian laws affecting the Jewish subjects of the Empire. I would ask what is the remedy for a population is this state. Is it more penal laws? Is it to disqualify them from holding land? Is it to forbid them to send their children to higher places of education? No, my Lord Mayor, I belive that the remedy for this state of things is two-fold—first, the vital supremacy of Christian law in all its amplitude. (Cheers.) It was not by laws like these that the Christians won the world and won the Imperial power to execute justice among men. It will not be by laws other than these that the great Imperial power of Russia will blend with the population of the Empire their Jewish subjects. (Hear, hear.) The other remedy I believe to be this, a stern and merciful execution of justice upon evil-doers, coupled with a stern and rigorous concession of all that is right in the law of nature and of God to every man. (Cheers.) All that is necessary for the protection of life and limb, and liberty and property—all that constitutes human freedom—this, and nothing less than this, will be the remedy for the evil of which the Minister of the Interior complains. (Hear, hear.) I look very hopefully to what may be the effect of this meeting. Do not let us overrate it. If we believe that this meeting will have done the work, and that we may cease to speak its effect will not be what we desire. Let us not underrate it either. I believe that all through the United Kingdom there will be a response to this meeting. (Cheers.) Manchester and Birmingham have begun; and wheresoever the English tongue is spoken throughout the world, that which your lordship has said so eloquently and so powerfully, will be known. I believe at the very moment we are assembled here, a meeting of the same kind is assembled in New York (cheers); and what passes here will be translated into every language of Europe, and will pass even the frontiers of Russia. (Renewed cheers.) Like the light and the air it cannot be excluded, and wheresoever there is human sympathy, the declarations that are made here and elsewhere will meet with a response that will tend to put an end to these horrible atrocities. There is a book, my lord, which is common to the race of Israel and to us Christians. That book is a bond between us, and in that book I read that the people of Israel are the eldest people upon the earth. Russia and Austria and England are of yesterday compared with the imperishable people which, with an inextinguishable life and immutable traditions and faith in God and in the laws of God, scattered as it is all over the world, passing through the fires unscathed, trampled into the dust and yet never combining with the dust into which it is trampled, lives still a witness and a warning to us. (Loud cheers.) We are in the bonds of brotherhood with it. The New Testament rests upon the Old. They believe in half of that for which we would give our lives. Let us then acknowledge that we unite in a common sympathy. I read in that book these words, "I am angry with a great anger with the wealthy nations that are at ease, because I was a little angry with Israel and they helped forward the affliction." That is, My people were scattered, they suffered unknown and unimaginable sufferings, and the nations of the world that dwelt at ease and were wealthy, and had power in their hands, helped forward a very weighty affliction which was upon them all. My lord, I only hope this, that not one man in England who calls himself a civilized or Christian man will have it in his heart to add by a single word to that which this great and ancient and noble people suffer; but that we shall do all we can by labour, by speech and by prayer to lessen, if it be possible, or at least to keep ourselves from sharing in sympathy with these atrocious deeds. (Loud cheering.)

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K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

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